

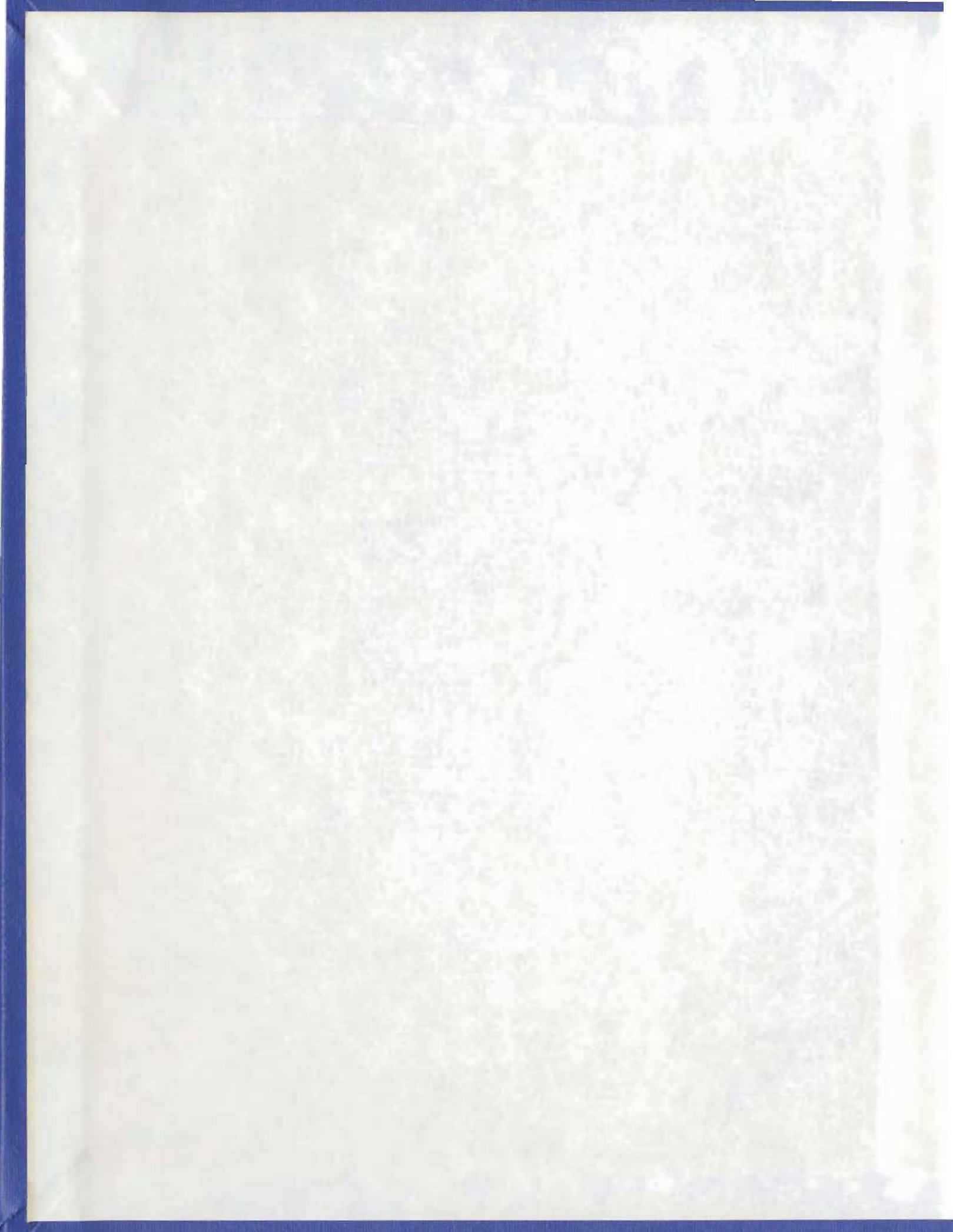
A SURVEY OF THE LEXICON
OF FISHING, FARMING AND
CARPENTRY IN THE FRENCH
COMMUNITY OF CAPE ST.
GEORGE, PORT-AU-PORT
PENINSULA, NEWFOUNDLAND

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A SURVEY OF THE LEXICON OF FISHING, FARMING
AND CARPENTRY
IN THE FRENCH COMMUNITY OF CAPE ST. GEORGE,
PORT-AU-PORT PENINSULA, NEWFOUNDLAND

HERBERT KELVIN DARBY

(B.A.)



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requirements for the degree of
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A SURVEY OF THE LEXICON OF FISHING, FARMING AND CARPENTRY
IN THE FRENCH COMMUNITY OF CAPE ST. GEORGE, PORT-AU-PORT
PENINSULA, NEWFOUNDLAND

ABSTRACT

This work is a survey of three areas of the lexicon of the French dialect spoken at Cape St. George, on Newfoundland's Port-au-Port Peninsula, as seen through the ideolects of three of the community's male residents. The three areas examined are the important and typical occupations of fishing, farming and carpentry.

Until recently, little research had been undertaken among Newfoundland's French minority and its culture. This survey is a small contribution to the growing number of studies devoted to the language and folklore of French Newfoundlanders. In a broader context, it can be seen as part of the on-going study of French as it is spoken in Canada and North America in general.

The introductory chapter contains brief notes on the origins of French-speaking Newfoundlanders, and discusses the broad aims of this survey, attempting to show how it fits into both local and national concern of scholars with French as a North American language. Further, a biographical note is provided on each informant, mainly to suggest the Acadian and metropolitan (Breton) French origins of French Newfoundlanders. This may be of value to future students interested in comparative matters. In

the same vein, the introduction discusses the collector's experiences and methodology, suggesting some of the problems encountered, and possible lacunae in this study.

• Chapters two, three and four present the material on the subjects of fishing, farming and carpentry respectively. Each topic is presented following a logical order, with processes, material and methods described in the words of each informant. The advantage of lengthy quotations is that they provide lexical data in context. Each technique is summarized in general fashion, in English. Non-standard pronunciations are noted in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association.

Following the chapters on the techniques and methods of the three occupations examined is a lexicon of over seven hundred words, each of which is given a phonetic transcription and a list of meanings or expressions in which each item appears. The survey concludes with a bibliography of works relating to the French language in North America.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to all my informants at Cape St. George who so obligingly provided the linguistic data for this thesis: principally, Mr. Willy Robin, Mr. Charlie Cormier, and Mr. Emanuel Joseph ("Manjo") Simon. I must also thank Mrs. Veronica Simon; Mr. Joe Benoit, who helped with the tape transcriptions; Mr. Robert Cormier; and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Felix.

I should like also to thank Professor Gaston Dulong, of Laval University for permission to use his Enquête dialectologique et phonétique du français parlé au Québec; Drs. William J. Kirwin and George M. Story of Memorial University of Newfoundland's Department of English Language and Literature, for permission to use some material from the questionnaire of their proposed Linguistic Atlas of Newfoundland. I am grateful to the E.T.V. Centre of Memorial University for the extended use of their tape recorders. I especially wish to acknowledge the help provided by the staff of the Henrietta Harvey Library of Memorial University of Newfoundland, and in particular to Miss Agnes O'Dea and Miss Anne Hart of the Newfoundland Studies Room.

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Special thanks are due to Professor E. Roger Clark, Head of the Department of French and Spanish, and to Dr. Frederick A. Aldrich, Dean of Graduate Studies, for their encouragement and patience.

I am deeply indebted to my thesis supervisor, Dr. Gerald Thomas, for his guidance, encouragement, patience, and especially for his invaluable assistance during the last few weeks of the preparation of this thesis.

Finally, I must express my deep gratitude to my wife, Lydia, who over a lengthy period made many sacrifices and endured many inconveniences and hardships.

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1. PORT-AU-PORT PENINSULA
AND
BAY ST. GEORGE

Gulf of St. Lawrence

Winterhouses
(Maisons-
d'Hiver)

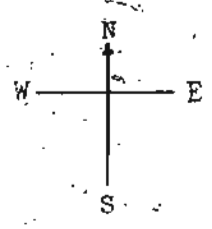
Black Duck Brook
(L'Anse-aux-Canards)

Port-au-Port Bay

West Bay

East Bay

Lourdes



Red Island

La Grand Terre
(Mainland)

PORT-AU-PORT PENINSULA

Stephenville

Degras

Cape St. George
(Cap-St.-Georges)

BAY ST. GEORGE

SCALE 1: 250,000
1 INCH TO 4 MILES

CHAPTER ONE.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this survey is to describe the lexicon of three aspects of the French dialect spoken at Cape St. George (Cap-St.-Georges), on the Port-au-Port peninsula of western Newfoundland. The areas examined are those of fishing, farming and carpentry.

It should be emphasized that this survey of the lexicon of Newfoundland French is exploratory, and while it should be of interest to linguists and lexicographers, it is not intended to be a linguistic study. No critical or comparative analysis of the material has been made; the lexicon is intended to serve the needs of students of the traditional French culture and folklore in Newfoundland.

This introductory chapter will explain the choice of topic, and provide brief comments on the history of French Newfoundlanders and notes on informants and collecting methodology. To date, few published works exist which describe the French spoken in western Newfoundland. Apart from some random comments by John T. Stoker (1964), and a number of articles by folklorists which raise questions of differences between standard French and its Newfoundland variety, there has been little descriptive study outside a chapter in Gerald Thomas' doctoral dissertation (1977).

Apart from the paucity of already existing material on Newfoundland French, there are other reasons for choosing

the present subject. It can be considered an eventual contribution to a proposed dictionary of Newfoundland French to be prepared by Memorial University's Centre d'Etudes Franco-Terreneuviennes. Specialized studies and surveys of areas of French lexicon are therefore of potential usefulness to such a project.

There is, of course, a much broader perspective in which this survey can be placed: the work being undertaken in Canada in general by students of Canadian French. There exists a long tradition of language study in French Canada, going back as far as 1743. A number of the more important lexical studies will be noted here, but one may refer to the bibliography for a more extensive survey.

There seem to be six broad categories of works dealing with lexical material: dictionaries proper, dealing with Canadian French in general fashion; glossaries or studies of specific lexical areas; studies of regional speech varieties; glossaries or studies of slang; anglicisms; and non-linguistic studies containing important glossaries.

Among general glossaries and dictionaries published before 1900 are the following: those by Potier (1743), Viger (1810), Caron (1880) and Rinfret (1896), all of which, except that by Potier, are chiefly prescriptive; Dunn's Glossaire franco-canadien français (1894), which is to some extent prescriptive; and Clapin's Dictionnaire canadien français (1894).

3.
Among those published after 1900 are the important Glossaire du parler français au Canada (1930); Bélisle's Dictionnaire général de la langue française au Canada (1957); Vinay, Daviault and Alexander's The Canadian Dictionary; Dictionnaire canadien (1962); and the Dictionnaire Beauchemin canadien (1968).

Studies of special areas of French lexicon were made as early as 1907 by V.P. Jutras, published in the Bulletin du parler français au Canada. They dealt with the vocabularies of barns, looms and shoe-making. More recently Jacques Rousseau published Les noms populaires des plantes du Canada français (1955) and David Fortin his Evolution du langage agricole français canadien (1968). Similar studies have been made by Gratton-Fredette (1966) and Pierre Auger (1970 and 1973).

Regional varieties of Canadian French include Pascal Poirier's important Glossaire acadien (1953 and 1977); Ernest Haden's study of the language of an Acadian folktale (1948); and Geneviève Massignon's exemplary Les parlers français d'Acadie (1962). A number of theses have been presented at the Université Laval and elsewhere dealing with the language of specific communities.

In recent years a growing attention has been paid to slang, witnessed by works by Augustin Turenne, Ghislain Lapointe, Roland Lorrain and Jean Marcel (all 1974). Durling

the same period, works by Prévost (1969), Colpron (1970), Edwards (1976) and Landry (1973) have focussed on anglicisms in French Canadian speech.

Among works which are not linguistic studies but which contain important glossaries, one may note those of Sr. Marie-Ursule (1951), Nora Dawson (1960), Chiasson (1961) and Séguin (1963).

The two major lexical research projects currently in progress, and in whose perspective the present survey may be seen, are Gaston Dulong's Atlas linguistique de l'Est du Canada and Marcel Juneau's Trésor de la langue française au Québec et dans les régions limitrophes, both centred at the Université Laval. As noted above, this very

4
brief survey is complemented by a more comprehensive bibliography.

This survey of the lexicon of fishing, farming and carpentry of the French spoken at Cape St. George can be seen, then, as a small part of the on-going description of Canadian French. It is appropriate here to note something of the origins and history of French Newfoundlanders who, numerically, probably form one of the smallest francophone enclaves in Canada. According to the 1971 Census of Canada, only 1265 persons listed French as their native language in the Bay St. George census division. Although this figure is probably too modest, it does indicate the small size of the enclave.

Historically, two groups of French speakers settled on Newfoundland's West Coast. The earlier of the two was comprised of Acadians from Cape Breton Island, who settled in the vicinity of the present communities of Stephenville, Stephenville Crossing and St. George's. They apparently began arriving as early as 1770, although the major influx came in the middle of the nineteenth century.¹

The second of the two groups seems to have been made up of deserters from the French fishery (until 1904, France possessed unique fishing rights on the so-called French Shore, which comprised almost the whole of Newfoundland's west coast), largely Breton or St. Pierrais in origin. These were complemented by French settlers who were not deserters

but fishermen who chose to settle on the Port-au-Port peninsula after fulfilling their obligations to France. These men and their families, mingling with Acadian settlers, formed the nucleus of the present communities of Cape St. George, Degras (or De Grau), Mainland (La Grand'Terre), Winterhouses (Maisons-d'Hiver) and Black Duck Brook (l'Anse-aux-Canards). These communities are predominantly franco-phone today. The earliest testimony of settlement by French speakers on the Port-au-Port peninsula is a date given by Pierre Plais² who, in 1951, was told of a Guillaume Robin who settled at Cape St. George in 1837. Plais was even able to hear Breton spoken by some of the older men.

Cape St. George, which was chosen as the subject area for this survey (see map), is situated at the far western tip of the Port-au-Port peninsula. Houses line both sides of the road which runs parallel to the sea and a ridge. In a narrow band of land between the two, fishermen have their sheds, and most homes used to keep animals. Almost all men were able to turn their hands to carpentry, either to build homes or boats or other necessities. It is for this reason that the topics of fishing, farming and carpentry were chosen, since they represent three of the most important activities traditionally engaged in at Cape St. George.

Given the origins of the settlers, it is important

to give some biographical data on my chief informants. This may be of help to future researchers wishing to carry this survey further, or make comparisons with other French Canadian dialects. It is important, too, since one may expect the lexicon of French Newfoundlanders to differ somewhat from that of other French Canadians; apart from the admixture of Acadian French, one might expect to find elements brought from nineteenth century Brittany and St. Pierre.

Three principal informants provided the information on which this survey is based. The eldest, Guillaume (or Dgillaume as he pronounces it; he is also known as Willy and Bill) Robin, was born at Cape St. George in 1901. His grandfather was, according to Pierre Biays,³ the first settler at Cape St. George, in 1837. According to Mr. Robin, his grandfather was born in St. Malo, France, and spoke Breton.

Willy Robin's father-- also Guillaume Robin⁴ was born at Cape St. George, as was his mother, Mary Elizabeth Simon. His paternal grandmother was apparently born at Chéticamp in Nova Scotia. Of his maternal grandparents, Yves Simon was born at the Cape, as was his wife, Elizabeth Renouf (sometimes suggested to be Renaud).

Willy Robin is a retired fisherman and logger, fluent in both French and English (although having no formal education), who has spent all his life at Cape St. George.

save for some twenty winters at Millertown and Deer Lake as a logger. He is an engaging and fluent informant with a real interest in language, and he seemed anxious to assist the interviewer.

Charles (Charlie) Cormier, aged sixty-five in 1971, is a retired fisherman who has also spent much of his life working the land and raising animals, in addition to working in the lumber woods. He was born at Cape St. George. His father, John A. (Johnny) Cormier was born at Sandy Point, moving to Cape St. George at the age of eighteen. He died in 1971 at a ripe old age. His father, Victor Cormier, had moved to Sandy Point from the Magdalen Islands.

Charlie Cormier's maternal grandfather, Julien Chaisson, was born in Cape Breton Island, moving to the Port-au-Port peninsula with his family. Charlie Cormier is also fluent in both French and English, and has little or no formal education. He is a warm, humorous person who, like most French Newfoundlanders interviewed, cares deeply about the fate of his mother tongue, which is the everyday language of all his family.

The third of the principal informants is Emmanuel Joseph (Manjo) Simon, aged 37 in 1971. Since 1967 he has been the postmaster at Cape St. George. He spent some thirteen years at the American Air Force base formerly at Stephenville. Previously he was a fisherman, and is

one of the few local men who operates a small farm. He is a skilled carpenter. Unlike the other informants, Mr. Simon had some schooling, completing Grade IX in the old St. Joseph's school at Cape St. George.

His parents, the late Paul-Marie Simon and Véronique, née Louvelle, were both born at Cape St. George. His paternal grandfather Yvon Simon was born at La Grand'Terre, while his paternal grandmother, Adeline Renouf, was born at the Cape. Both grandparents apparently had Breton antecedents. His maternal grandfather, Jean Louvelle, was also born at the Cape, while his maternal grandmother, Melina Chaisson, was born at Degras, of Acadian ancestry. Manjo Simon is fluently bilingual.

All three informants use French as their everyday tongue with other Francophones, and in the home; English is used with English-speaking Newfoundlanders.

Since only three principal informants were interviewed extensively, it is appropriate to describe my general collecting methodology. To use the terms defined by Kenneth S. Goldstein (1964), interviews were both directive and non-directive. The former involves the use of questionnaires and seeks to elicit specific information on particular topics. The latter involves the suggestion on the part of the interviewer of a general topic, and the informant is allowed full freedom.

The directive method tends to inhibit the spontaneity of informants' responses, whereas the unstructured, casual nature of the non-directive method promotes spontaneity.

On the other hand, time is required for the latter method, and one can never be certain of having covered a subject in depth. Both methods were used for the purposes of this survey, usually with a tape-recorder.⁵

The use of a tape-recorder permits the collection of a wider range of lexical materials than would be possible with note-taking alone, and material is collected as closely as possible in a natural speech context, thus overcoming the collector's own additive weaknesses. The questionnaire used was Gaston Dulong's Enquête dialectologique et phonétique du français parlé au Québec (1969). It is a comprehensive questionnaire of 2309 items, most of which require only single word or phrase answers, and covers the major areas of rural life. Since this survey was confined to three areas only, only those sections of the questionnaire were used which were relevant, but supplemented, for fishing and carpentry, by Kirwin and Story's Dialect Questionnaire for the Linguistic Atlas of Newfoundland (1963).

In order to combine the spontaneity of the non-directive interview with the directivity of the questionnaire approach, the questionnaire was used as a guide. In addition to being asked to provide single word responses, informants were encouraged to speak at length on items and related topics. It was hoped thus to obtain additional

topic-related words and phrases in their natural context. It is for this reason that following chapters present material in quotation form, sometimes lengthy quotations, but which more fully facilitate comprehension.

Some advantage was taken of the informants' ability to use both French and English. The latter was used mainly to facilitate the interviewer's understanding. Further, English was used to elicit the local word in order to avoid using standard French terms which might be 'put into the informants' mouths' as it were. Subsequent discussion would then be in French.

In all four trips were made to Cape St. George, over a period from August 1971 to May 1972. I shall briefly summarize the field activity, in order to underline the shortcomings of this survey in terms of its length and degree of exhaustivity. The first trip began on August 24, 1971. Having had no previous fieldwork experience, I accepted Dr. Gerald Thomas' invitation to accompany him on one of his early collecting projects.

In this way it was hoped to meet potential informants, acquire field experience and become familiar with the local dialect. We stayed at the home of Mr. Guillaume Robin, and his hospitality was only matched by his eager willingness to talk at length on any subject mentioned. Interviews with him were both directive and non-directive, and the two days I spent interviewing him were very successful.

My second trip, this time unaccompanied, began on November 9, 1971. Staying with Mr. Robin for two days, I shared his simple, self-sufficient life. I encountered a small number of problems in using a tape-recorder for the first time, mostly due to extraneous noises such as that produced on the oil stove, which while not bothersome during taping, were apparent on the recordings and tended to obscure some sentences.⁶ Another problem was that I recorded at the slow speed of one and seven-eighths, owing to the small number of tapes I had, and sound quality was therefore less good than had recordings been made at higher speeds.

I spent a further four days at the Cape later in November, staying this time at Mrs. Veronica Simon's home. She was the mother of my next principal informant, E.J. (Manjo) Simon. Much information was gleaned from the latter on topics to do with the house and farming. He was an excellent informant, although he occasionally took the microphone on his knee and tapped it.

My final trip to Cape St. George was in April 1972, when I stayed at the home of Mr. Robert (Bob) Cormier, a French teacher at the Notre Dame du Cap Central High School. He and his wife lived in Degras, the settlement adjoining Cape St. George. Because of his busy schedule, I spent little time interviewing him, but was introduced to his father, Charlie Cormier, who became my third chief

informant. I also briefly interviewed Mr. Arthur Felix, a potentially knowledgeable informant who, however, was reluctant to be interviewed. I was at the Cape from April 23 to May 10, and from May 15 to 19, during which period I again interviewed Mr. Felix, Mr. Simon and Mr. Cormier. Before leaving, I had some nine and half hours of recordings and a considerable body of notes. It is on the basis of this material that the present survey is based.

It may be argued that the total time spent at Cape St. George was limited, and that a wide enough sample of informants was not taken. But against this, each of the chief informants was able to talk at length on the topics raised, and they are all local natives whose families are representative of the area. My chief problem was that the short time spent at the Cape was not sufficient for me to become really familiar with the dialect.

This chapter has tried to justify the choice of topic for the survey as a whole, commented briefly on the origins and history of the local French speakers, and discussed my informants and collecting methodology. Subsequent chapters will present the material relating respectively to the vocabulary of fishing, farming and carpentry, using, as much as possible, the speech of my informants. It is against the contextual background of this chapter that the survey must be viewed.

Notes to Chapter One

1 This information is drawn in large part from Chapter One of Professor Gerald Thomas' doctoral dissertation, entitled: "Stories, Storytelling and Storytellers in Newfoundland's French Tradition: A study of the Narrative Art of Four French Newfoundlanders", St. John's, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1977, pp. 845.

2 Pierre Biays. "Un village terreneuvien: Cap-St.-Georges." Cahiers de Géographie, I (1952), 5-29.

3 Ibid., p.

4 The name appears in the form Roban on a copy of a marriage certificate shown to the collector by the informant.

5 A Sony TC-222A.

6 The originals of these tapes are stored in the Centre d'Etudes Franco-Terreneuviennes, Memorial University of Newfoundland. They are accessioned under the M.U.N. Folklore and Language Archive (MUNFLA) with an F number plus the collector's accession number, in this case, 71-10. References appear thus, e.g., MUNFLA F2091/71-10.

A NOTE ON THE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTIONS AND DIALECT ORTHOGRAPHY

For the phonetic transcriptions of Cape St. George French, full use has been made of the International Phonetic Alphabet. A few comments are necessary concerning certain symbols used.

[r] is used throughout to represent the Cape St. George French uvular r, and the symbol [ɹ], the Newfoundland and Canadian r used by some Cape St. George speakers in English borrowings. The symbol [ɛ̃] is used to represent a somewhat open variety of [e], in preference to [ẽ].

To explain certain seeming discrepancies in the transcriptions, the following comments are necessary. In all informants' speech, the collector noted a tendency to open somewhat the standard [a] or [a:], i.e., to pronounce [æ̃] or [æ:]. As the phonetic transcriptions attempt to record the actual sounds produced by individual speakers, this sound is sometimes represented by [a] and sometimes by [æ̃], whereas a phonemic representation would probably use [a] consistently.

A further tendency was noticed in all speakers to pronounce an unstressed e in the prefixes é and dé, somewhere between [a] and [ɛ̃]. Sometimes one, sometimes the other of these symbols is used to indicate this sound. This intermediate sound was sometimes noted in stressed syllables, e.g. houète [bwæt̃, bwat̃].

Finally, the verbal endings -er and -é tend to be more open than standard French [e] and are represented by both [e] and [ɛ]. When -er and -é appear in final stressed positions they usually diphthongize and are noted as [ɛr, ej, ɛi, ɛj].

With regard to the orthography used in this survey to transcribe the local dialect, it must be noted that, as yet, dialectologists do not concur as to the best orthography for a purely oral French dialect such as that of Cape St. George. Here, I have been guided by the conventions of Pascal Poirier's Acadian French transcriptions of Le Parler franco-acadien et ses origines and Glossaire acadien; by those of Norman French as in Parlers et traditions populaires de Normandie; and by those adopted by the Centre d'Études Franco-Terre-neuviennes. The chief principle is to create a phonetically based orthography which a speaker of standard French should be able to read and pronounce according to the norms of standard usage.

Some of the main features of this orthography include: a for [ɑ] and [ɑ:], as in câsser, amârre; a for [a] before r plus consonant, where standard French has e [ɛ], as in parche, farme; initial e or de, with the intermediate sound between [ə] and [ɛ], noted above, where standard French has é or dé, as in etau [əto], decorner [dɛkɔrne]; o for [ɔ] before r plus consonant, where standard French has ou [u], as in jornée, forche; ouè for [wɛ] and [wɛ:],

where standard French has oi [wa] as in vouèls, souèrs; ou for the semi-vowel [w], where standard French has y [v], as in choual (cheval) chouille (cheville), or for [v] plus [w], as in saouère (savoir), enoueyer (envoyer); tch and dg for [tʃ] and [dʒ], as in tchille (quille) and dgeule (gueule); an e added to a final t indicates that the t is sounded, as in boute, laite.

Metatheses are indicated by: an initial ar- [ar], in this case with vowel change, where standard French has re- [re], as in arnas (repas), artirer (retirer); or of e and ch [e,ʃ], as in chesser (sécher), chousse (souche).

Omission of a mute e or of [ə] in pronunciation is usually indicated by an apostrophe, as in monter l'cap, d'la bouée; or without an apostrophe, where no confusion would be caused, as in dsus (dessus), ptt (petit).

Omission of r and l in final consonant clusters is similarly treated. In clusters containing c [k] or g [g], a silent u is inserted to preserve the consonantal sound, as in anque (ancre), regue (règle). Eune [ən] and in [ɪ] are used to represent the indefinite articles.

As two systems, phonetic and phonetically-based, are used to note Cape St. George French, details of their use are provided here. In general the dialect orthography has been used to transcribe words and expressions differing in pronunciation from that of standard French, whether they occur singly or in extended quotations. The I.P.A. notation has been used in addition to the orthography to transcribe a single word or expression where more precision

is required, as for example, when it occurs for the first time.

In extended quotations, an I.P.A. transcription is inserted directly after the Cape St. George word or expression, without parentheses: "D'la rosine [rɔzɪn], oui-- la rosine fondue." (p. 19). After a selected English word or expression in the English summary preceding a quotation, the Cape St. George equivalent is given in parentheses, usually followed by an I.P.A. transcription: "...a horizontal winch or capstan (capestan [kəpɛstɑ̃])..." (p. 16). When a phonetic transcription has previously been given, or where the pronunciation is that of standard French, the transcription is usually omitted: "...a capstan (capestan) is the name given to a large hand-operated winch..." (p. 17). Or, "After a boat has been planked the seats (les bancs) are installed..." (p. 95).

Sometimes a Cape St. George French word or expression is incorporated into a sentence of the English summary, underlined, and with or without a phonetic transcription: "...The usual word for a lobster pot in Cape St. George is in potte à humârd [pɔt a humɑ:r]." (p. 28). Or, "The floor of the barn is sometimes called le pont..." (p. 69).

It is hoped that the above departures from a more rigid presentation of phonetic transcriptions and dialect orthography will not prove too distracting to a potential future researcher.

THE VOCABULARY OF FISHING AT CAPE ST. GEORGE

This chapter will describe two main aspects of the vocabulary of fishing at Cape St. George: fishing equipment and its seasonal maintenance; and the major fish caught, together with methods used.

SLIPWAYS

As there are very few mooring places or coves (echouries, [əsurɪ]) where boats can be safely anchored, they have to be hauled ashore (haler, [hale, ale]) up to the land above the beach (la grave [grav]) by means of a horizontal winch or capstan (capestan, [kap-estā]) over a wooden slipway (slip, [slip] or chemin [mɛ]). It is built rather like a ladder. According to Willy Robin, who calls it in slip, it is built in several sections, consisting of two side pieces (spars, [spar]) from twelve to fifteen feet long, and several rungs (rouleaux, [rulo]) from six to eight feet long which are nailed to the spars at four-foot intervals. The section nearest the bank is left there all the year round, whereas the shorter sections are movable and are removed for storage during the winter. For extra strength, another spar can be used.

Charlie Cormier describes the construction of a slipway in these words:

Bien, tu mets deux spars, et apra ça, tu mets des bârres à travers dsus. C'est o'que tu fais pour

haler ton bateau en haut. (Les spars) i roulont pas, c'est toute clouté. Le chemin qu'j'avons pour monter l'cap c'est pareil. C'est toute clouté. Et les marches, les marches sont mis sus les spars tout l'long, pis c'est clouté. Ça bouge pas. (On met) des poteaux en-dsous...le fond du bateau glisse. J'avons des epingues en-dsous. J'avons des strips [strip] comme ça de large et pis ça d'epais en-dsous, en-dsous du fond...ça glisse bien.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 19-20)

CAPSTANS

At Cape St. George a capstan (oapestan) is the name given to a large, hand-operated winch with a vertical spool or spindle (la mèche, [mɛʃ]) used for hauling up or letting down boats over a slipway, as the rope around it is wound or unwound. It is turned by means of a bar through the spindle.

Charlie Cormier describes the construction of a capstan:

In oapestan, bien--non, c'est pas dur à faire. Non. Tu coupais cte bois comme sept à huit pouces ou in pied. Le premier, tu passais in trou d'dans, in trou comme trois ou quatre pouces. Pis là, tu mets in ring [ring] en haut sus la tête pour peur que le tête fende. Pis en-dsous dans l'boute, dans l'autre bout tu mets 'ne gornabe, eune gornabe comme in pouce et dmi. Pis là, tu fais--tu mets deux sills [sill] en bas sus la terre, pis tu mets quatre poteaux. Tu fais des mortaises dans l'sill. Tu mortaises tes poteaux d'dans, d'eune telle hauteur, pt-être trois pieds. Apra ça tu prends deux autres sills que tu mets sus le haut pareil comme (les sills) en bas. Et apra-ça tu prends des morceaux de deux pouces, deux pouces d'epais, pis tu planches le fond. Et apra ça tu passes in trou ion-c-que ta mèche va. Tu passes in trou, pis tu mets l'pied d'ta mèche d'dans. C'est pour ça qu'tu mets ta mèche droite deboute. Pis tu mesures ta mèche. Et apra ça tu mesures la grandeur qu'ta mèche est là.../after that, other pieces of wood are cut and placed at strategic points to hold the capstan firmly together, to brace it/ Ça c'est in [sɛ]--c'est in oapestan. C'est pour ça qu'tu fais 'ne barre d'teune dizaine de pieds qu'tu passes à traversa.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 20-22)

CAULKING BOATS

One of the most important stages in the preparation for

fishing each spring is to ensure that dories (dôris, [dôri]) and motorboats (canots à moteur, [kanot a motœ:r]) are watertight. This is called "carkin", that is, caulking the boats (galfeuter les bateaux, [galfœte le_bato]) and consists of inserting oakum (le toupe, [tup]) into each seam (couture, [kuty]) to prevent leaking (couler, [kule], to leak). The instrument used for caulking is called a caulking iron (fer à galfat [fer a galfa]). After the seams are caulked, pitch (la brai [bri]) is boiled and poured over the oakum in the seam. Instead of pitch, resin (rousine, [ruzin]) can be used. In Willy Robin's words:

Eh bien, on galfeute avec du toupe et pis, apra ça, on bouille d'la brai. Pis on met d'la brai par-dsus. C'est ça qui l'etanche.
(MUNELA P2086/71-10, 15)

Charlie Cormier gives a more detailed account of the process:

Bien, dans l'printemps, c'tait la première affaire pour le faire--pour galfeuter son bateau. Mais nous autes j'avions nos fers à galfat. Là j'prenions eune planche de bois dur, d'marisiér ou d'bouleau. N'importe quoi d'même. Pis j'nous faisons in--in fer à galfat. J'l'aminçissions à l'épaisseur qu'ej voulions. Ça dépend d'la couture d'la solé du bateau. Eune fois qu'j'avions ça... j'faisons des ptits mailles en bois. Y a 'n ptit manche. Pis là, j'prenions (in bote) de toupe, pis j'la prenions sus nos jambes de même, j'la roulions. J'la tordions à la grosseur qu'ej voulions comme eune ligne à pêche, ou comme eune ligne à trawl... Eune fois que j'avions fini ça, j'prenions l'maillet, pis l'fer à galfat, et j'galfeutions l'dôris. Eune fois qu'il est toute galfeuté, j'avions des ptits pottes en fer, des ptits pottes d'vieille façon. J'prenions d'la rousine, et j'mettions là-d'dans, et du huile d'morue ou du coaltar. Si j'avions pas d'coaltar j'prenions du huile d'morue, mais c'est quasiment tout l'temps du coaltar. J'mettions--j'faisons in feu.

pis j'faisions bouillir ça. Pis eune fois qu'c'tait bouilli, j'prenions ça avec eune ptite can [*kə'n*] et (j'mettions ça) ici, en-d'dans d'la couture d'la sole du bateau. C'est comme ça qu'ej faisons. (MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 36-38).

According to Manjo Simon, the pitch used in caulking is really melted resin. A little oil is added to keep the resin from getting brittle:

D'la rosine [*rozɪn*], oui--la rosine fondue...la brai.
HKD: Ça devient la brai?

La rosine contient pas d'l'huile. Le fond d'la rosine ça vient trop dur, eh. On met de l'huile dedans pour qu'ça resse (=reste) mou. Même ça casse pas, eh. Si (c'est) ienqu'la rosine, ça casse. Quand qu'ton bateau travaille la rosine va casser, et ton bateau va couler. Mais tu mets d'l'huile dedans, ça s'allonge comme de l'encens [*āsā*] eh, et ça casse pas, ça resse mou. Ça resse mou pas trop mou, mais ça resse justement dur assez pour.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 82-83)

NETS AND TRAPS

In general, nets (les rats [*ʁa*]) are made of cotton (coton [*kɔtɔ̃*]) or nylon (nylon [*nailon*] or twine (fil, [*fil*]). The sizes of the mesh (maille, [*maj*]) used are as follows: from 2½ to 2½ inches for herring, three inches for mackerel, and four to five inches for cod. Floats (flottes, [*flɔt*]) were formerly made of wood with a groove (rigole, [*ʁigol*]) on each side through which small ropes (filins, [*filɛ̃*]) were inserted and tied (amarré, [*amare*]) at each end. Today, cork (liège, [*ljɛʒ*]) is used for floating (flotter, to float) nets. A large killick or wood and stone anchor (picasse, pigasse, [*pikas*, *pigas*]) was placed on the sea bottom, from which a large rope was strung to an oblong buoy (bouée, [*bwe*]). A strap was strung from the other end of the buoy to the net.

Willy Robin calls the large buoy referred to above eune bouée d'tangon [ən bwɛi d tãgɔ̃], often made with a large piece of dried-up wood ("in morceau d'bois qu'a chassé") called in morpelé [mɔ̃rpələ]. It is sharpened at both ends, in each of which a hole is made, and the whole is then tarred or painted (field notes, Aug. 24, 1971).

Charlie Cormier describes nets and buoys in the following fashion:

Oui, des rets, y en a plusieurs sortes, oui. Y en a qu'c'est du coton. Pis asteure il avont du nylon. Y a deux sortes de fil, eh. Y a deux--y a trois sortes de grandeur d'maillies, eh? Y a deux pouces in quart, pis deux pouces et demi, pis trois pouces. Les trois pouces, j'appelons ça des rets à maquereaux [rə makro]. I sont--nous autes, avant, je (fais)ions nos rets vec du--du bois. J'avions des flottes de bois comme ça d'long, comme ça d'epais, pis j'faisais eune--eune rigole dans [da] la--dans la flotte tout l'long des deux bords [bo:r]. Pis j'passions 'ne ptit filin. J'amarrions l'filin là sus c'bord-là, pis j'l'amarrions sus c'bord là... Mais asteure, il avont du liège. Il usont du liège asteure pour flott' leu rets. Il avont [py:s] de moyens, je pense que j'avions dans [da] c'temps-là....
 Oui, les rets là qu'ej parlions.... Tu fais 'ne picasse--grosse picasse--deux cents livres [liv]. Là tu resse la picasse là vec eune bouée, eune grosse bouée comme quate ou cinq pieds d'long. Tu passes in trou dans les deux bouts [bɔt] d'la bouée. Pis t'amarras in strap [strə p] dans l'autre bout d'la bouée. Asteure la sorte de rets, y a eune sorte pour [pɔ:r] le mois d'juillette [ɔwjet], pour le harang [harɑ d'juillette, qu'ej appelons. Il avont deux pouces in quart, celles-là. Pis pour le restant d'la saison [sɛiz], bien, j'auons des rets d'trois pouces pour pêcher l'maquereau. Mais asteure il auont eune autre sorte--la--la--les rets qu'a s'appelle pour le--les--sais pas l'nom.
 (MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 29-31)

Emmanuel-Joseph 'Manjo' Simon adds these remarks about herring nets, first noting that they are from twenty to twenty-five fathoms long (brasses) and from three to four fathoms deep ("Y a pt-ête trois et quate brasses de creux").

He continues:

Et on tend ça à son mouillage, C'est 'n tangon
i appellont ça. C'est--c'est 'n filin, pis eune grande--
i mettent eune picasse sus l'boute. Pis j'coulons ça
au fond. Pis j'quittons ça là toute l'été. Pis on
amârre dsus eune grande bouée comme trois pieds d'long.
Pis on amârre eune rets dsus. Pis q'eune rets à hareng.
(MUNFLA F208971-10, 37-38)

COD TRAPS

Cod traps (trappes à morue, [trap a mory, mury]) have the same size mesh as cod nets, that is, from four to five inches. A cod trap is made square (cârré, [kars]) like a box (bouête, [bw:t]) in any desired size. It has a leader (in bras) from twenty to thirty fathoms in length, to lead the codfish into the enclosure. At regular intervals along the top edge of the trap walls are placed floats, some made of plain wood, some of cedar, and others of cork. Along the lower edge are placed about twenty-five weights (poids, [pwa]) to keep the twine taut ("ça tchient le fil raide"), and to hold the trap at about the four-fathom level.

For the purpose of mooring, mooring-lines (amârrés, [amar]) of perhaps some twenty-five or thirty fathoms are used for each anchor (anque, [ã:k]). Cod traps are moored off-shore, by means of anchors rather than killicks, whereas salmon traps are moored to the shore. Manjo Simon describes the cod trap thus:

Pis des fois l'printemps j'usions des cod traps
aussi, des trappes à morue j'appelons ça. Ça o'est
fait--oh, o'est fait comme eune--ça o'est comme eune
rets (à hareng) ienque o'est--les mailles sont pus
grandes. Dans 'ne rets à hareng les mailles sont
ienque deux poudes cârrés ou deux poudes in quârt.
Et dans in--eune rets à morue ou in trappe à morue

les mailles sont quatre pouces, quatre à cinq [se] pouces, depuis quatre à cinq pouces. Et in trappe c'est fait, est fait comme eune bouète. O'est fait carré, peut aouère [p] awer la grandeur qu'tu veux...pis y a in bras. Y a in bras de mailles comme vingt-cinq ou trente brasses. I s'allonge, pis la morue vient, pis a gabarait avec in d'ces bras d'mailles là, pis a court tout l'tour, pis a fait l'tour d'la bouète, eune bouète hein...(alle est) hors d'danger pis a restait là hein. A peut pas sortir. Tout c'qu'a fait--a fait l'tour d'la bouète, tout l'tour, tout l'tour. La morue--pt-ête deux fois l'jour no hale deus pis no vide [vid] le trappe.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 39-40)

He enlarged on the question of the mooring of nets:

Et des cod traps, c'est--ou eune rets à hareng c'est--à flottes, avec des flottes. Y en a qui sont faits avec de liège--du liège, et y en a du monde qui usient du bois, du bois, du cède, du bois d'cède que j'appellions. Et pour les cod traps i usient des anques appelées--des anques. Et pour les rets, no usient des--des picasses. C'est pus gros, pus lourd, hein. No use des poids pour la tchinde--pour tchinde la rets (raide)... (a) pt-ête bien quatre brasses de creux, hein, et no met des poids pt-ête bien vingt-cinq ou trente poids sus l'front d'la rets, sus l'bas d'la rets. Sus le haut [ho] no use des flottes, sus l'bas no use des poids. Ça tchint le fil raide, hein. Pt-ête bien tant qu'i s'brouille pas--affaires avec des--sus in trappe à poisson, à morue, ou in trappe à saumon. C'est la même chose hein, pt-ête bien vingt-cinq ou trente brasses de filin à chaque anque. Ça tchint l'trappe raide, hein.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 41-42)

The only difference between the salmon and the cod trap is the way in which they are moored:

La pêche au saumon? Oui, le saumon--no use le même trappe comme la morue et--ou des fois no use eune rets aussi. Mais in trappe à saumon, lui, c'est amarré d'la côte, fait mouillage d'la côte. Y a in filin d'pt-ête vingt-cinq ou trente brasses pis il est mouillé à la côte. Mais in trappe à morue il est mouillé--il est mouillé au large, hein. C'est c'qui fait la différence.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 43-44)

MENDING AND PRESERVING NETS AND TRAPS

An important seasonal preparation for the fishery is the mending of nets and traps. Successive contacts with

fish and currents result in damaged meshes. When there is a broken mesh (eune maille d'cassée), another has to be knitted (broché), made (fa, fait) or installed (mis). For knitting and mending (racmoder) nets there is a special needle (aiguille, [ɛdʒy]). Manjo Simon describes the needle:

C'est comme--il avont comme quate pouces, cinq pouces de long et pointu sus l'boute, et au milieu y a in ptit morceau. Le milieu c'est rond. Le derrière c'est rond, le fond est rond. Pis tu files ça--tu files ça d'fil.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 138)

No less important a preparation is that of preserving nets and traps against deterioration caused by salt water. At one time, this was done by soaking nets in an infusion of birch bark and boiling water, after which the nets were tanned red. Charlie Cormier relates how in the spring and in July fishermen used to go into the woods where there were birches (bouleaux) in abundance, and full of sap:

Bien, dans l'printemps, dans l'mois d'juillette, il alliont dans les bois. Y avait des bouleaux en masse. Le bois tait en sève. I prenit in couteau, pis i coupiont toute la--i fendiont l'machecoui [majkwɪ] lou-c-qu'i pouvit attraper en haut jusqu'à la racine. Quand qu'i fendiont, le machecoui tombait là-dsus. Là il aviont l'ecorce--j'appelons ça l'ecorce--en d'sous du machecoui. I fendiont ça. I coupiont l'ecorce en bas, ou à la terre, pis i la coupiont à la hauteur, en haut, et quand qu'i la fendiont ça tombait dsus. Là il en aviont ça o'qu'i leu fallait. I l'emportiont, la faisiont nhesser, i l'epariont sus in plancher, pis eune fois qu'c'tait sec i prenton in rabot i mettiont l'rabot, l'far en l'air, sus in quârt, et i rabotiont, rabotiont l'ecorce. Eune fois qu'c'tait toute raboté i faisiont chauff--bouillir d'l'eau, faisiont bouillir d'l'eau, et pis i mettiont in--l'fil et pis toute l'ecorce ensemble. Et apra ça i vidiont l'eau bouillant dsus. Pis i les quittiont

barrel ("...no la bouillait dans in baril d'métal"). Mr. Cormier speaks of a red powder called calicue [kaliky] obtainable at the Abbott and Haliburton store at Port-au-Port, which to some degree replaced birch bark infusions. He refers to the drying container as a tub (bâille, [bai]).

The word machecoui mentioned above is described by Arthur Felix as "the curly, soft part of the birch bark." When birch bark was cut from the trees in July for use in tanning nets, the machecoui was put to one side and used for insulation (Field notes, May 3, 1972). Charlie Cormier says it was put between the uprights and the felt in the walls of a house, where it kept for years (Field notes, May 5, 1972).

HOME-MADE ANCHORS: KILLICKS AND GRAPNELS

Killicks

A killick (picasse) is a home-made anchor much used for mooring cod nets. Willy Robin calls it eune pigasse [æn pigas]. The feet (pattes, [pat]) and uprights (soueyons, montants, [swejɔ̃, mɔ̃tɑ̃]) are made of wood, and a stone (rooche, [roʃ]) is placed in the middle for ballast. They can be big or small, depending on the purpose in mind.

Charlie Cormier describes the making of a killick:

Des picasses--tu vas dans l'bois charcher deux morceaux d'bois croche comme trois pieds d'long. Tu les équarris sus les quatre bords, pis dans l'milieu tu fais 'ne mortaise. Tu mets les mortaises tous les deux ensemble. Pis tu passes in trou sous chaque--chaque corne d'la picasse. Tu vas dans l'bois, pis tu charches quatre sapins--six sapins. J'appelons ça des sciens nous autes. Tu chausses ça dans les trous--dans les quatre trous. Aprè ça, tu prends in gros câillou carré qui fitte [fit] en-d'dans des quatre sciens. Et tu mets

là pt-éte pour eune journée. I les arrachiont de d'dans.
Il aviont des gaules. Il epâriiont leurs rets sus les
gaules au sec. Une fois qu'i tiont secs i tiont
tannés rouges.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 36)

Manjo Simon noted that since the dye (teinture [tɛ̃tyr]) fades or washes out after a while, nets and traps have to be re-dyed at two or three year intervals. He refers to the containers used for dying as large barrels (des grands quârts [de grã kar]) or ninety gallon puncheons (barriques, [barik]). The latter were bought at Pretty's Store, cut in two, and used for various purposes, such as dying nets and traps, or salting codfish:

I--i coupiont l'ecorce sus les bouleaux. L'ecorce des bouleaux. Pis i coup (iont l'ecorce par petits morceaux) ... I mettiont toute ça dans in--eune barrique, ou in grand potte. I faisiont bouillir ça dans d'l'eau chaude. Faut qu'la teinture sâ sorti d'dans... (quand qu') la teinture vnaît rouge i trempiont leurs rets là-d'dans.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 100)

He continues:

A tous les deux ou trois ans, i teindiont... les rets, i deteindiont, hein... et apra deux ou trois ans, ça deteindâit, la teinture... I usiont in grand--i usiont des quârts, i usiont des grands quârts dans c'temps-là.
HKD: Des grands quârts?

Des grands quârts, des barriques, des puncheons [pãnjẽn] i appellation ça. Des grands barriques de quatre-vingt-dix gallons [katervẽdi galɔ]. Il achetiont [astjɔ] ça les Pretty [prɛti]. I-z-aviont 'ne boutique--achetiont des barriques. Eune barrique--quatre-vingt-dix gallons, I coupit en deux, faisait deux--i usiont pour n'importe quoi--du teint, saler la morue d'dans, n'importe quoi c'qu'i voulliont.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 101-102)

Mr. Simon noted that witch-hazel bark (ecorce du marisier) was sometimes used instead of birch bark, and that the bark was chopped up ("no hachait l'ecorce"), and boiled in a metal

ça là-d'dans, et pis tu amârras ces scions entour du câillou, et pis là tu paques ça avec du coton, pis d'la laine.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 32-33)

Grappels

A grapnel (grappin, [grapɛ̃]) is a common type of metal anchor, frequently made by hand. It consists basically of a piece of iron pipe (pipe, [paip] or gornabe [gornab]) into which four slighter iron bars (bârras d'fer [bar d'fer], gornabes), after being bent (pleyé, [plɛje]) to form claws (pattes) are firmly driven. It is commoner than the regular anchor, notes Willy Robin:

Oui, c'est pus commun [kɔmɛ̃] parce que quasiment n'importe qui--avec eune pipe [paip] et pis eune bârra d'fer i peut faire le grappin lui-même.
(MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 13)

He pointed out that: "C'est simple à faire, et no faisait ça dans les forges de quate bârras de fer pleyées, pour qu'ça croche le fond." (MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 12). Charlie Cormier gives a more detailed description:

Bien, les miens, j'les fais ici, moi. Y en a qui les font faire à la forge. Moi j'les fais ici, à la main. J'prenais 'ne gornabe de deux pouces, et j'prenais quate gornabes--quate gornabes d'in d'mi-pouce. Pis j'les pleyais--pleyais comme in croc là, pis j'les mettais dans la gornabe. Apra ça j'prenais 'ne aute gornabe, et j'la drivais [draivɛ̃] dans l'milieu. Asteure, y en a d'autes qui font--qui font faire à la forge. I les font soude--soude les pattes dsus, hein. Mais nous autes, j'faisions pas ça, nous autes mêmes.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 28)

FISHFLAKES

The fishflake (vigneau, vignot [vin jo]) is a wooden, open-work stage on which codfish, after gutting and splitting, are laid outdoors to dry. Willy Robin provides this description

of how to make a fishflake:

Don y a deux poteaux dans /da/ la terre là. Et y a eune /jæn/ barre là. De c' poteau-là y a in aute /ja no:t/. Et pis y a in aute poteau là, et pis 'ne barre d'un /je/ à l'aute. Et pis y a des lisses /lis/ qui va--trois lisses qui va sus ces barres-là. Et pis là-dsus va des rods /rad/ d'à peu pras /dœp/ pra/ six poudes de distance à travers.

HKD: Oui, et la différence entre les rods et les lisses. Les rods sont plus petits?

--Ah oui, les, les, les lisses--oui--les rods sont beaucoup pus ptits.

HKD: Combien, combien de long?

--Uh bien, c'est--vous faisez jamais vote--vote--vignot pus large si vous pouvez--attraper--sus les deux bords. Si vous feriez vote vignot trop large, vous seriez bugé (=obligé) d'monter sus l'vignot pour aouère vote morue. Mais vous l'faisez--l'vignot à six pieds d'large, vous pouveriz--euh--attraper--trois pieds d'chaque bord. Ça fait vous pouvez prendre d'la morue de d'sus sans aller /sɑ ale/ sus l'vignot.

(MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 35-36)

A six inch gap between rods prevents the cod from falling through them, as they would do if the gaps were much wider

("...à seule fin qu'la morue n'tombe pas à travers les rods"). (MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 37)

Charlie Gormier provides a supplementary description of the building of a fishflake:

Tu prends des poteaux. Tu coupes des poteaux de quate à cinq pieds, pis tu drives /draiv/ ça dans /da/ la terre et...tu fais ton vignot trois ou quate pieds. Et pis--eune fois qu'c'est--tes poteaux sont plantés, bien tu cloutes in morceau sus le haut à travers. Apra ça tu prends des lisses, pis tu les mets dsus, tu les attaches pt-ête à deux pieds d'distance. Eune fois /fw/ qu'c'est--toutes les lisses sont--pis tu vas dans l'bois charcher des brousses /brus/. Tu coupes des brousses, tu les chârries. Eune fois qu'--bien, apra ça tu brousses ton vignot comme i faut. Eune fois qu'ton vignot est broussé il est paré pour la morue.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 60-61)

LOBSTER POTS AND CAGES

Lobster pots

The usual word for a lobster pot in Cape St. George is in potte à hounârd [i pat a huma:r]. Cape St. George informants also know the term in câsier [i kazje] but say it is more widely used at Mainland (La Grand'Terre), some nine miles further north. It is a trap for catching lobsters, consisting of a wooden frame about three and a half or four feet long and two feet wide, with a flat, double bottom (in which stones are placed as ballast), semicircular ends, and a rounded top.

The following is a description of a three-headed pot (potte à trois dgeules, [pat a trwa dʒœl]) based on notes taken during an interview with Willy Robin in November 1971.

Four saplings of black or white spruce (prusse de nouère ou de blanc) are chosen, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, to form the semicircular frames (çarques de potte, [sark de pat]). Next, four pieces of wood are cut and squared to form the small sills (ptites sills) which are two feet long. Holes are drilled in the ends of these to accommodate the spruce semicircles. Then, two pieces, one inch by four, are taken to form the main sills (les grandes sills), which are placed (after corresponding holes have been drilled in them), longitudinally under the small sills, so that the ends of the semicircles go through the top and bottom sills.

The whole framework is then covered with lathes (lattes).

two inches by one half inch in size, and spaced two inches apart. A door (porte) as long as the pot, and four lathes wide, is cut in the side of the pot. Hinges (pentures, /pätyr/) made of line (ligne, /lin/) are put at the bottom, and a button or cleat (latchet, /latje/) to fasten it, at the top. It is through this door that the lobsters are removed. Rocks (roches) are placed in a bottom compartment for ballast (du lesse /las/ de potte).

The lobsters enter the pot via entrances (dgueules /dʒœl/ de potte), through knitted sleeves (têtes de potte) into the pen (le pen /pæn/). Willy Robin refers briefly to the knitting process:

On broche les têtes de potte avec in moule et eune aiguille /ædʒi/, et d'la ligne de nylon ou d'la ligne à tête de potte. (Field notes, 10 Nov. 1971)

Tied upright to a lathe in the pen is the skivver /skiver/, at one time made of wood, but nowadays a five inch galvanized nail, on to which the bait, usually a piece of herring, is tied by means of a leather ring (in rond d'tchuir, /rɔ̃ d' tʃiʁ/, in morceau d'tchuir).

Charlie Cormier, commenting on the lobster pots used at Cape St. George says: "Some makes it wit de head on de en an one in de side, an some more makes de--de two-header, one on each side." In a lengthy description, he uses three small sills instead of the four used by Willy Robin. Here he describes in detail the knitting of the sleeves or heads (têtes de potte):

le homard pis i l'mettont dans la cage. I restent
en vie d'ici qu'i pount l'vende.
(MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 24)

He continued, expanding on more contemporary practice:

On les met d'dans--pour la semaine ou plus [plys]
dans l'cage. Pus souvent on a d'la vente pour. Et
asteure i n'usont pus des cages, i usont des bouètes.

HKD: Ah, des bouètes.

--Oui, c'est des cages pareilles, mais c'est des
bouètes.

HKD: Des bouètes?

--Oui.

HKD: A special kind.

--Ah?

HKD: Is it a--special kind of cage?

--Oui, c'est des bouètes carrées.

HKD: Des bouètes carrées.

--Faits vec d'la planche.

HKD: Oh, oui, ça c'est les cages, n'est-ce pas?

--Oui, c'est des cages, mais des vraies cages--qu'on
appelle des cages--pas d'même. C'est fait comme in
potte--ienque ça flotte.

HKD: C'est fait comme in potte?

--Absolument [absolymè] comme in potte--si c'est fait
par planches-planches larges, cinq ou six pouces de
large.

(MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 25)

DIPNETS AND HANDBARROWS

Dipnets

For catching caplin (capelan, [kaplā]) a special kind of
dipnet, or rather a scoopnet (havenet [havneɪ]) is used. It
consists of two wooden sticks of the same size, one crossing
over the other and linked by a swivel. A fishing net is
attached between the longer ends and is held open by means
of a oleat (tatchet, [tatʃɪ]). As Charlie Cormier put it,
in response to the interviewer's query:

HKD: I faut des rets pour--non...

--Pour pêcher le capelan? Non, des havenets. Deux
bois de même, avec eune rets d'dans, pis in tatchet
pour la tchinde ouvart.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 7)

Bien tu prends--tu--ça avec trois carques, que j'appelons des carques. Bien tu--t'equarris trois morceaux d'bois, deux pieds d'long. Tu passes in trou à chaque bout. Pis tu pleyes in carque. Eune fois qu'tes carques sont pleyés, tu prends deux autes morceaux d'bois (de la grandeur) qu'tu veux pour ton potte, si c'est trois pieds ou si c'est... quate pieds. Tu passes trois trous dans chaque sill. Apra ça, là, tu mets ça sus l'fond--iou--c-que tes carques allont sus la ptite sill. Y a in trou là. Tu passes ton carque dans c'trou en haut, pis tu l'amârras sus les deux bords. Pis eune fois qu'tu l'as amârré d'même, tu lattes le fond d'ton potte.

Eune fois que le fond de ton potte est latté, pis tu--t'attaches--tu mets trois clous, au ras tes sills en bas d'ta latte. Apra ça tu mets ça sus le haut pour egaliser tes carques. Eune fois qu'tes carques sont egalisés de juste distance qu'y a d'l'aute, là, tu lattes le potte. Et quand [ka] qu'tu arrives à la dgeule tu coupes in trou, mets in pied carré d'dans le côté du potte.

Eune fois qu'ton potte est latté, tu broches la tête, pt-ête eune vingtaine de noeuds sus la chaîne, pis dans la chaîne--de ça. Ça fait pt-ête dix noeuds. Pis là tu broches ça. Tu broches pt-ête cinq ou six noeuds sus l'bord. Pis apra ça tu quittes, tu quittes ta maille aller. Pis tu n'en prends deux. Tu n'en prends deux, pis tu broches ça dix noeuds encôre sus l'manche. Pis là, tu la croches ici, tu la formes ici.

Pis eune fois qu'c'est broché, ça, tu prends in bit carque, pis tu l'passes à ta dgeule, comme i faut tout l'tour, pis tu l'amârras. Eune fois qu'c'est fait, ça, tu prends ne tite latte, tu la passes (one word not clear) ta brochée. Tu l'attaches sus l'bas d'ton potte. Apra ça tu prends d'la ligne, pis tu mets ça tout l'tour d'in bord à l'aute. Pis apra ça tu prends deux ptites lignes qu't'amârras d'chaque bord d'ta tête, pis tu l'amârras sus l'aute bord d'ton câsier.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 48-50)

Lobster cages

Willy Robin refers to special cages or boxes in which lobsters can be kept alive in salt water for a week or more pending sale. He describes the cage as follows:

Eune cage, c'est pour tchinde le homârd en vie. La cage est au large, et pis est mouillée au large. Et pis quand [ka] qu'on hale [ha] le potte i prenent

Manjo Simon also refers to the same net by the same name:

Et pour traper l'--l'capelan j'usions des havenets /dez avnɛi/. In havenet c'est fait avec--y a deux manches pis--eune tite rets entor les deux manches. Les mailles aouont ienqu'in dmi-pouce de large, pis l'capelan est ptit, hein, comme cinq pouces de long. Pas moyen d'user /djyze/ eune rets à hareng pour pêcher l'capelan.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 46)

Manjo Simon refers to another kind of net called eune dgébarge /ɛn dʒe barɛ/ which, by a rough drawing he made, 'looks like a regular dipnet. It can be used for dipping herring from the herring net, or for catching caplin, as long as the mesh is not more than half an inch square:

Pis j'usions eune dgébarge. Y a du monde qui usiont ça pour le capelan aussi. Les dgébarges--y en a qui sont faits pour le hareng. Les mailles sont pus grandes, hein. Y en a qui sont faits pour user--pour le hareng et l'capelan. Les mailles sont in dmi-pouce, dmi-pouce carré.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 48)

Both Willy Robin and Charlie Cormier also use the word eune sallebarde /ɛn salbard/ for the dipnet. Here is Mr. Cormier's description of it:

Ça c'est fait avec in ring /rɪŋ/, in ring de fer. C'est 'n ring de fer hein. C'est 'n /sɛ/ ring de fer avec eune tcheue sus l'boute qui s'amanche sus in bois d'trois ou quate pieds d'long. Pis tu broches eune rets, broches eune rets à mailles--depis tu tends ç--tu couds ça tout l'tour sus la gornabe de fer. Ça fait in sac. C'avec ça qu'tu pêches.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 11-12)

The main use of the sallebarde is to recover a trout from the water, or to remove lobsters from the boiler, and, occasionally, to catch caplin. Charlie Cormier twice reports this:

HKD: Ah, oui, mais on use la sallebarde pour pêcher la truite aussi?
--Oh oui. C'est pas pour pêcher, mais c'est pour

sauver ta truite. Tu la mets dans la sallebarde pour la sauver, hein.

HKD: Et on usait pas la sallebarde pour prendre les capelans?

--Oh oui.

HKD: De d'dans la rets?

--De d'dans la mer.

HKD: Oh oui.

--Tu pêches ça de d'dans la mer avec le havenet, hein.

HKD: Oh, le havenet.

--Oui, pis la sallebarde aussi--les mailles sont toutes ptites pareilles comme le havenet. C'est ça.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 12-13)

And:

La sallebarde, bien--ça--nous autes--le premier de--le premier qu'ej savions, ça c'tait pour artirer le houpârd de d'dans l'boiler /boiler/. Quand qu'ej paquions l'houpârd, bien, j'avions ça pour dipper /dipe/--tirer le houpârd de d'dans l'boiler.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 7)

Handbarrows

The handbarrow (boyârd, /bojar/) is used for transporting codfish, herring and caplin. It is made something like a wheelbarrow (bârouette, /barwet/) without wheels. The container is square (cârré) and has handles at each end, and the bottom is lathed so that water can drain out (in boyârd cârré, avec des lattes sus l'fond. L'eau coule de d'dans--Manjo Simon). Similar handbarrows were used for carrying water (des boyârdes à eau). The container was made from half a barrel, with about a thirty pound capacity (On charriait d'l'eau là-d'dans ces quârts-là--Manjo Simon).

MAJOR FISH CAUGHT AND METHODS USED

Under this heading are discussed the major species of fish caught at Cape St. George, in roughly chronological order, and the respective methods of catching them.

HERRING

The fishery begins the first of May, and the first fish caught is the herring (hareng, ~~hara~~, arä). It is the first codfish bait used in the spring. In Charlie Cormier's words:

La pêche commence dans l'promier de mai. Le promier poisson c'est le hareng. J'tendais des rets à hareng. Nous autes j'pêchons dans des dôris dori. Le hareng c'est la première bouette du printemps. (MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 1, 10)

Herring spawn (i frayont) in the spring. The season lasts for perhaps a month, during which time herring are caught for lobster bait (bouette à houpârd) as well as for codfish bait (bouette à morue). Herring is used fresh (frais) for as long as possible, then salted for bait or for food (j'les salons pour manger). When the herring have finished spawning they leave, not to return before the autumn. They may again then be fished for bait. They are now bigger (pus gros). What is not used for bait is salted for food.

Manjô Simon describes the herring fishery thus:

Asteure j'vas vous donner eune description d'la pêche au hareng. On pêche le hareng au printemps, aussi. I usient le hareng pour d'la bouette à houpârd. Et le hareng il est pris dans les rets. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 37)

He continues:

Et j'usions du hareng pour d'la bouette à houpârd. Le hareng dure. J'usions du hareng frais pour d'la bouette. Et le hareng dure pour le printemps, pt-ête deux ou trois semaines, qu' in mois plus longtemps. Je l'salons, salons encore pour l'houpârd--J'el salons pour manger aussi. Et--le hareng i manque. On en a pus. I a fini d'frayer. I fraye dans l'printemps, et quand qu'i a fini d'frayer i partont et n'arvient pus avant l'automne. Des fois dans de l'automne j'pêchions

le hareng pour d'la bouette à morue aussi, comme de l'encornet [Ekorne]. J'usions ça pour d'la bouette et dans l'automne j'el salons pour manger...le printemps le hareng fraye, i s'neye. Et au mois d'juillette et août [au] i--i est pas bon à manger.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 38-39)

Mr. Simon notes that when herring were salted for sale they were packed more carefully than when they were salted for bait:

Le hareng--j'salons dans des quarts, des barils pour d'la bouette--et no met du sel dsus. Et quand qu'no l'sale pour vende, bien, no l'--no l'arrime dans l'fond du quart iun par iun, hein [j] par [j]. Ça paraît mieux, pis i sale mieux, hein.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 43)

CODFISH

The codfish (morue, [mory]) is by far the most plentiful salt-water fish in Newfoundland and hence, the most commonly caught. This has been so for centuries, as attested by the numerous descriptions of catching, preparing and preserving cod.

As Charlie Cormier points out, the codfishery begins, at Cape St. George, around the 1st May ("dans l'promier d'mai") or at least sometime in May, depending on the weather ("ça depend du temps"), and continues, or can continue, until Christmas ("Tu commences dans mai, et tu pêches jusqu'à Noël"). (MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 1)

Handlining

One method of catching codfish is known as handlining (pêche à la ligne de main), which Mr. Cormier describes in these words:

J'pêchons à la ligne de main avec les capelans. Y a in aute sorte que j'appelons pêche à l'ouvarte.

Des tites affaires souont in plomb comme ça d'long avec in croc sus l'boute. On attrape le capelan, pis on pisse le croc dedans, pis on l'jette à la mer. (Tu fais) comme tu pêches, tu dirais, pêche à la truite...tu pêches ça, la morue. Tu bouettes ton croc, tu l'jettes à la mer, pis la morue le croche. Pis tu haies la morue à bord. Ça c'est la pêche du capelan, ça.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 2)

Willy Robin also provides a description of handlining:

La ligne à main? Bien, y a in plomb, et pis-- qu'est collé sus la ligne à l'boute ici, et sus l'autre bout c'est 'n echampeau. Et pis sus l'boute de l'echampeau c'est 'n croc. Oui, in croc à morue, 'a hook', in croc. Et on bouette le croc le croc-- mette d'la bouette sus le croc, et pis le plomb cale au fond. Et pis eune fois qu'il tape le fond, on hale aux environs six pieds--cinq à six pieds du fond--et pis la morue monte dsus, a pèse, et pis on hale la morue en haut à ha. Les lignes avont quarante-cinq brasses. (A four to six pound line is used; the dory lies anchored; there is a handline on each side of the boat.)
(MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 1-2)

Jigging

Jigging (faucher) is the name given to the method of fishing with a hand-held codline (eune ligne d'morue), to which is attached a herring-shaped sinker with hooks at its lower end, called a jigger (eune faux). No bait is used. The line is hauled up and down while the dory drifts, and the codfish are hooked on the jigger. Manjo Simon comments:

Les faux, c'est fait avec in morceau d'plomb, et c'est fait comme un hareng. Pis y a in croc sus chaque bord, des crocs, pis eune ligne de morue dsus-- eune ligne d'morue dsus, pis eune ligne de pêche. J'appelons ça eune ligne de pêche. On fauche, on fait la ligne venir haut et bas, eh. Et là morue mord, mord sus la faux. Ça croit qu'c'est du hareng. A mord dsus, pis quand qu'a mord dsus, on la hale en haut.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 31-34)

Cod jigging begins in March or April and continues

till July 1st. Fishermen get up early in the morning (no s'lève de bon jour le matin), as the codfish go for the jigger at high tide (on veille la marée, hein). When the fishermen have a boatload (eune dourichée) they return to land (no vient à terre) to unload their còd (ôter nos morues). They wait for another high tide (j'aspère eune aute marée). Dories of fourteen to fifteen (tchinze pîeds [tʃɛːz pje]) are used. Some fishermen have engines (engins, [ɑ̃ʒɛ]) of three horsepower (forces à chòval).

Dories are flat-bottomed (plate [plæt]). There are usually two men in a dory at a time. After the end of June (jin, [ʒɛ]), they fish with handlines ("No pêche à la ligne de main"). Jigging is done while drifting ("Pour pêche à la faux--i pêchont toute en drive, no fauche en drive"). (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 30-35).

Dressing

Dressing includes the gutting, heading and cleaning of codfish prior to the operations of salting and drying. After the fish has been brought to the splitting table (l'etale, [atal]), one man takes a codfish in his hand, and thrusting his thumb into an eye (oeil, [aj]) and his fingers under the chin (menton, [mɑ̃tɔ̃]) to get a grip, he takes a straight-edged gutting knife (in couteau, in cout' à piquer droite), he cuts the throat (la gorge), then the jaws (les machouères, [mafwar]) at each side (bord) of the head (tête, [tɛtɛ]).

Next he takes the knife again and slits (fend) the belly

(le vente), removes the guts (artire la tripe [artir la trip]) and breaks off the head (câsse la tête ou fait sauter la tête). The guttér (l'homme qui pique, le piqueur) then passes the fish to the splitter (le trancheur) who splits it, i.e., he takes a splitting knife (couteau, coute à trancher) and makes a cut down each side of the backbone (le nôve [noy]), then removes it. The purpose of splitting the fish is to make it lie flat for drying or salting.

Mr. Cormier describes the process in these words:

Tu prends eune morue. Tu fourres ton [to] pouce à l'œil d'la morue, pis l'aute en-dsous du menton, hein, tes doigts en-dsous du menton, de même. T'attrapes ton couteau, pis tu coupes la gorge ici... Apra ça tu coupes les machouères à chaque bord--chaque bord d'la tête, là. Apra ça tu prends ton couteau pis tu fends l'vente d'la morue. Eune fois qu'el vente est coupé--fendu--t'arraches la tripe de d'dans.

HKD: Et qu'est-ce qu'on fait avec la tête?

--La tête--tu la câsses de dsus.

HKD: Qui fait ça, l'homme qui pique?

--Oui, l'homme qui piqué fait sauter la tête de dsus.

HKD: Et après ça i passe la morue--

--Au trancheur.

HKD: Au trancheur. Le trancheur, il artire les tripes de d'dans?

--Non, i fend la morue pour tire la nôve de d'dans.

HKD: La nôve de d'dans. Et qui enlève les tripes?

--L'homme qui pique [pik].

HKD: Oh yes.

--L'homme qui pique i pique la morue, i fait sauter la tête de dsus, et pis il artire la tripe de d'dans. Tout c'qu'el trancheur a à faire, lui, i prend la morue, pis la fend toute la longueur [l'dsar] jusqu'au bout d'la toheue [tje], pis il artire la nôve de d'dans.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 52-54)

Willy Robin provides alternative words in the vocabulary of dressing fish. Rather than the word tripes for the guts of the codfish, he uses tripailles. The former term, he notes, is more appropriate for a horned animal (eune bête à

corne). He also uses the word decolleur instead of piqueur. He calls a splitting table eune etale (MUNFLA F2086, 27-28).

Charlie Cormier provides further terms for various anatomical parts of the cod: le got [go], the stomach; la ventrèche, the membrane covering its entrails; la dgeule, the mouth (the same word is used for any fish or animal, including people); and les dgignes [dʒiŋ], the gills (MUNFLA F2093, 52).

Salting and drying

After being gutted, headed, split and washed, the cod are then salted. One method, described by Willy Robin, requires that the dressed cod be put into a tub (eune bâille, [ba]) or barrel (in quart, [ka:r]) of about thirty-six gallon capacity, containing pickle (la saumure, [somyr]), for twenty-four hours. The fish are then taken out and put in a pile (mettre en pile) on the floor of a salt store (... dans la place d'eune salerie [sali]) to drain (égoutter) for two to three hours. The pickle drips (couler) or drains (degoutter) from the cod. Afterwards, the cod are stowed (couché, pilé, arrimé, mis en arrime) in the salt store or salting shed, for salting in bulk (... pour saler en bulk, dans la bulk). Salting is always done indoors. (MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 30-34)

When Mr. Robin was asked about the word salerie [sali] he replied: "La salerie c'est pour saler la morue, et pis in magasin [magesz]--à morue--à morue sec--c'est pour chesser la morue." (MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 33)

The following is Charlie Cormier's account of the salting procedure:

Je salions dans d'la saumure, nous autes, pour eune nuit. J'acouions des grands barils, hein. Pis j'salions la morue là-d'dans pour eune nuit. Pis l'endemain, j'prenions cte morue-là, pis j'la salions dans in parc dans l'magasin. Et pis la saumure--j'allions--j'roulions l'baril dehors, pis j'el chavirions.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 60)

Asked whether he used the word arrime for stowing cod for salting, as in the expression mettre en arrime (used by Willy Robin), Mr. Cormier replied:

Arrime? Mais ça c'est d'la morue à sec. Tu vends d'la morue, hein. Tu la pilotes au magasin.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 58)

Codfish are dried (chesser) on fishflakes (vignots). Drying on the beach (la grave) is not done at Cape St. George, owing to the lack of suitable beaches ("...ici, y a pas d'graves"). From time to time the fish are turned over (arvirer, orvirer), to equalize the drying process, and in wet weather are gathered up (brasseyer) and brought to shelter.

LOBSTERS

In Charlie Cormier's day, fishermen began catching lobsters (houmârd, /huma:r/) towards the end of June. Today, the lobster fishery begins around April 20, and is the only fishery prosecuted in the spring. As Mr. Cormier puts it:

Bien, ça depend /dapa/ du temps, hein. Asteure i commençont pus d'bonne heure qu'je commençons, nous autes. Asteure i commençont dans le--le vingt d'avril /avri/. Mais nous autes j'commençons ienque le--des fois--ienque le dârnier de jin qu'ej commençons. Ej pêchions la morue premier. Asteure i pêchont pus

la morue, ieusses, i pêchont ienque le houpârd le printemps.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 8)

SALMON

Informants, apart from brief references to salmon traps, did not supply much information on the salmon. Mr. Cormier notes "Oh, le saumon, tu prends ça dans les rêts, hein" (MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 42), implying that salmon taken are done so by accident as much as by design.

Manjo Simon does not place great importance on the salmon; his comments refer to a preceding season, rather than to a general process:

Le saumon--no l'pêche le printemps au d'avril, au mois d'mai [mɛi], le tohinze de mai. Ça dure jusque dans, bien, quelque temps. C'tait trop vilain dans juillet. C'tait bien sale. (Fallait) mette la rets à terre pour la nettoyer, hein. Le printemps passé--c'tait pas trop pire. Mais y a du hareng en masse. Et du saumon c'tait pas trop pire le printemps--car c'tait pas trop trempé--pas d'puie. Pis le saumon--descend--par les rivières, hein. Le printemps y avait joliment du saumon, l'autre printemps. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 44-45)

CAPLIN

The caplin fishery, as Charlie Cormier notes, begins around the end of June ("Et quand [ka] qu'ç'arrive dans jin, sus la fin d'jin j'souons l'capelan"). After herring, the next codfish bait is caplin (capelan, [kaplɛ]). Mr. Cormier notes that "J'pêchons à la ligne de main avec des capelans", and "Le capelan est la bouette d'la morue." (MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 2, 6)

Caplin come in schools (mouvées). They roll in on the beach at high tide, during their spawning season. When the

tide goes out, many are left on the beach. As Mr. Cormier notes:

Le capelan fraye à la côte.
 HKD: Fraye à la côte. C'â c'est l'mot--fraye.
 --Oui, fraye à la côte. I roule à la côte.
 HKD: I restent là quand l'eau--
 --Quand qu'la mer perd, le capelan resse toute à sec.
 (MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 6)

Caplin are usually caught from the beach in havenets, dgebarges and sometimes sallebarges. Manjo Simon notes about the havenet:

Et pour traper l'--le capelan, j'usions des, des havenets [dezavne:1]. In havenet c'est fait avec--y a deux manches, pis--eune tite rets enteur les deux manches. Les mailles avont ienque in dmi-pouce de large, pis l'capelan est ptit, hein, comme cinq pouces de long. Pas moyen de user [da jyse] eune rets à hareng pour pêcher l'capelan.
 (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 46)

Mr. Simon gives a different time than does Mr. Cormier for the start of the caplin fishery:

En printemps on pêche le capelan aussi, au mois d'mai, pus tard, c'est bien tard dans l'printemps, hein, enteur le tchinze, le tchinze de mai et la fin d'mai. Le capelan vient, pis on pêche le capelan à c'temps-là. No use c'â pour d'la bouette aussi, use pour les trawls [tra:1], la bouette à trâles (pour pêcher) la morue. Le printemps j'tends des trâles (avec) du capelan, pis j'usions du capelan pour d'la bouette, la bouette à trâles.
 (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 45-46)

Caplin are eaten fresh and also salted. It is hard to preserve. It is salted in a barrel overnight, then taken out on the following day and laid on the beach to dry. Mr. Simon describes it thus:

Pis j'e l'salons pour manger aussi. Pis c'est 'n poisson qui est difficile--difficile à sauver. No l'sale (avec assez de) sel pour saler in quart de

hareng--de capelan, là. Et je l'quittons in souère dans l'sel, et l'endemain, j'el lavons, je l'chessons si i fait beau, et s'i fait pas beau l'endemain.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 47)

SQUID

Squid (l'encornet /ākornai/) is the third codfish bait, used after herring and caplin. As Charlie Cormier puts it, "Bien, apra l'capelan c'tait l'encornet..." and "Eune fois qu'el capelan est fini, l'encornet--l'encornet--l'en-- on use l'encornet ~~pour~~ faire la bouette pour la morue."
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 5, 11)

For catching squid, a squid jigger (eune torlutte, /torlyt/) is used. It is similar to a cod jigger (eune faux) except that it is smaller and has more and smaller hooks. Mr. Cormier describes it thus:

Y a des ptits plombs comme ça d'long, avec des epingues dsus. C'est qu'on appelle des torlutes, qu'on appelle ça.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 5)

Manjo Simon gives a fuller description:-

A l'encornet on fauche pareil comme on fauche à la morue, i'enque j'usions eune torlutte qu'on appelait. Ça c'est 'ne faux--eune ptite faux. C'est comme trois pouces de long, pis c'est 'n ptit croc, ptit croc sus l'bord, long o'est comme in pouce. Le fond est rond, le bout est rond. Pis c'est 'n ptit croc tout dehors /tout dehors/, des epingues, des epingues pour l'encornet, mais c'est peinturé rouge. Pis nō use in ptit peu d'ligne.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 33-34)

The squid season begins August 1 and continues until winter. As Charlie Cormier puts it:

C'est l'encornet, bien ça o'--ça dure toute l'automne ça, l'encornet. Ça vient dans l'premier d'août. Dans c'temps-là, pis ça durait jusqu'aux

neiges, l'encornet.
(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 5)

Manjo Simon explains why squid jigging is done in the evening, rather than at any other time of day:

On fauche en drive--le d'ori drive--c'est--tout l'monde drive ensemble, hein. On va à l'encornet à la pêche du souère, ou on pêche l'encornet à souère, apra la nuit, parce que l'encornet mord pas l'jour, le même jour. A matin, le--quand qu'on a pas de l'encornet à souère, no l'prend à matin de bon jour. No s'lève à quate heures du matin et no va à l'encornet avant qu'no pêche.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 35)

Squid is usually cut up into strips about two inches wide when intended for use as cod bait. Manjo Simon notes:

Et quand qu'on a d'l'encornet, bien, c'est à l'automne qu'ej pêchons à la ligne de main, hein. J'coupons l'encornet, j'coupons la tête en deux. Apra, j'coupons--oh, l'encornet c'est comme cinq pouces de long, hein. Pis j'quittons ien d'la peau. Pis j'coupons ça par--ribans comme deux pouces de large. Pis on bouette les crocs avec ça.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 35-36)

Herring, cod, lobster and to a much smaller degree salmon are the fruits of the sea sought by the fishermen of Cape St. George. Herring, caplin and squid are used for bait although each species may be an occasional supplement to the local diet. As a conclusion to this section, here is a description of a local dish known as la tchaute. Both Mr. Cormier and his wife Mary comment on this local delicacy:

HKD: Oh, I see. This sao qui ouvre le nôve we call the sound, I think. Do people eat that here?

CC: Oh oui, c'est bon à manger, ça.

HKD: Is there a recipe for it? How do you cook it?

CC: Bien, nous autes, dans l'automne, j'la salons.

J'salons ça pareil comme les têtes d'la morue hein.

Les nôves. Tu sales ça pareil comme la morue. Tu

sale ça dans des quarts, pis dans l'hiver tu fais

bouillir ça avec des patates. Tu manges ça avec
d'la graisse de lard, pis c'est bon.

HKD: Yeah?

CC: Ah oui, pour sûr [pɔr sy:r]. Tu peux les
manger frais aussi, si tu veux.

MC: J'faisons d'ça eune tchaute [tʃo:t].

HKD: Eune--tchaute.

CC: Ouais.

MC: It means a stew.

HKD: Oh yes.

CC: Eune tchaute à la morue.

HKD: I thought that fricot was...

CC: In fricot. Y en a qui l'appelont ça.

MC: C'est in aute mot pour.

CC: Nous autes j'appelons ça jusse 'tchaute'.

(MUNFLA P2093/71-10, 54-56)

CHAPTER THREE

THE VOCABULARY OF FARMING AT CAPE ST. GEORGE

Three main topics will be discussed in some detail in this chapter: the growing of crops, the raising of farm animals, and farm buildings.

THE GROWING OF CROPS

The land

At Cape St. George, the land used for the growing of crops is a narrow strip from fifty to two hundred yards wide between a long ridge (la butte) some three to four hundred feet high, and the sea which washes the beach beneath steep cliffs about thirty feet tall. Marshland (la plaine) skirts the foot of the ridge, and is traversed by several brooks (rousseau, russeau, ruso, ryso). A road runs parallel to the ridge, approximately halfway between it and the sea, and houses line it on each side.

Each family has its own field (champ) or piece of land (morceau d'terre) surrounded by a fence (bouchure, buj:r) extending to the sea, if on the seaward side of the road, or to the foot of the ridge, if on the opposite side of the road. The land is fairly level (plange, plā:ɜ) although somewhat rocky (rocheux), but not too bad for growing vegetables (pas trop pire pour pousser des jardinages) such as potatoes (patates), turnips (choux-raves), cabbages (choux), carrots (cârottes), onions (aignons, enjɜ), beets (beets,

[bi:ts]), parsnips (panais, [panɛi]), and pumpkins (pumpkins, [pampkən, pampkən]). This is Manjo Simon's description of his home:

Ici nous vivons au pied d'eune butte, au pied d'eune butte pis--oh, la butte est pt-ête trois ou quate cents pieds de haut, et au pied d'la butte c'est--c'est 'ne [sən] plaine. L'eau passe en-dsous d'la butte et l'chmin passe pas mal proche d'la butte aussi. Et du monde i vivent l'long du chmin. Le terrain est pas mal--pas mal plangé. Et chaque--chaque parsonne, chaque parsonne aouont leu morceau d'terre--entouré à bouchure. Et--ça va jusqu'à la mer. Chaque monde a pt-ête deux ou trois arpents, pt-ête dix arpents à chaque champ ou morceau. La terre est pas trop pire ici, du bon terrain, d'la bonne terre pour pousser des jardinages, pour pousser des patates, des choux-raves, des choux, des carottes, des aignons, des beet, des panais. Oh, ça pousse pas mal. Des pumpkins--pas pire. Les endroits qu'y a c'est rocheux mais les endroits c'est pas trop [trɛ] pire.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 63-64)

As the soil at Cape St. George is rather rocky, a farmer (farmier, cultivateur) is lucky to have a nice piece of land (du beau terrain, in beau champ, in bon champ de terre, eune belle ferme). Plots are identified according to their location, as Manjo Simon says, "C'est selon quoi c'qu'il est bâti d'sus" (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 68).

For instance, a plot can be near the house (le morceau d'la maison), the barn (le morceau d'la grange), the sea (le morceau d'la mer), or the dead-end of the property (le dârnier bout du morceau, le coin du morceau). Again, it can be up on the hill (le terrain d'en haut, la terre sus la butte) or down below (la terre d'en bas). The boundary line (la ligne, [la liɲ]) between adjoining

properties is usually marked by a fence or sometimes by a ditch (eune rigole [rigol]): J'ons eune bouchure ici nous autes, mais des endroits iou-c-qu'i usont pas d'bouchure, i mettent eune rigole pour la ligne." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 69)

"Some plots are separated by a path (in allée): "In morceau enteur les deux morceaux--j'appelons ça in allée ici. J'mettons in allée." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 70)

There are various types of land. It can be level and smooth (du terrain plange). A small, flat piece of land is in ptit morceau de terre plate, in platin, or in ptit platin d'terre. Here and there are areas of lowland near the sea which are flooded in spring (du terrain bas alondé de l'eau). Land can be rough (du terrain rough [raf]), covered with little bumps (des ptites puttes), or rocky (rocheux). Muddy land (du terrain vâsoux [vazu]) or marsh is called eune plaine. Land can be boggy (du terrain borbier, in borbier).

Soil can be of several textures. There is dry soil (du terrain-seo), damp soil (terrain humide [ymid]), clayey soil or 'pug' (la terre est grasse--ça erait [stre] du pug en anglais. La terre est collant. Pis c'est chesse bien dur, hein. C'est gris) (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 71). Dried soil may have cracks (des craques) in it. Such soil is called d'la terre fendue or craquée. Arable soil is d'la terre labourabe. The term caborne, noted cabourne in Dulong's questionnaire to mean a hollow in the land, is used in Cape St. George with reference to a tree-trunk.

Most of the land plots at Cape St. George were cleared by the original French settlers. Manjo Simon notes: "Ici, la pus grande partie des morceaux, des champs de terre a té desairé par les vieux--vieux Français (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 65). The terms defricher [dɛfrɪʃɛ] and defrichage [dɛfrɪʃaʒ] are known to Manjo Simon, but desairer is the most common term. This is how he defines the term:

--On la desaire--desaire la terre--j'appelons ça.

HKD: Desaire?

--Desaire la terre, oui.

HKD: C'est artirer...

--Artirer les chousses [ʃus]. J'coupons l'bois de dsus, pis là, j'desairons. J'appelons ça desairons, j'arrachons les chousses. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 73)

For uprooting or grubbing (echousser, [əʃuse] stumps, a stump-grubber (in mécanique à chousses [mɛkanik a ʃus]) or a capstan (in capestan) is used. Manjo Simon also uses the term clarcir meaning to clear land. A stretch of newly cleared land is in desert [ɛ dɛzɛrt].

Before a piece of cleared land is ready for growing crops, it must be ploughed and cleared of rocks, a process which is repeated each spring. Rock removal is also necessary before using the scythe (la faux):

On laboure la terre et j'ramânsions [ramâsɔ̃] les roches et là, j'mettons du--j'plantons des jardinages dedans. On ramânse les roches le printemps encore, ramânse les roches de dsus. Avant qu'y a moyen d'faucher il faut qu'les roches seynt ramânsees. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 64)

Big rocks have to be dug up (derocher [dɛrɔʃɛ]). Small ones are picked up by hand (ramânsier): "Si y a 'ne grosse roche d'la grosseur du poêle [pwɛ:l] j'dirons bien, allons

'derocher.' Derocher, c'est arracher d'le morceau, hein. Si y a des tites roches j'disons--j'ramânsone des roches du morceau." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 76)

When a pile of stones (eune pile de roches [pil də roʃ]) has to be carted away, a cart (eune chârrette, [ʃarɛt]) is used: "Pour haler des roches j'usions eune chârrette, ici, nous autes." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 77)

Ploughing and harrowing

The plough (la chârre [ʃary]) is a piece of farm equipment (gréements d'farme [grɛmɑ̃ d'farm]) used for cutting and turning the soil in preparation for planting crops: "On chavire la terre avec la chârre." Sometimes a harrow (eune harse [ars]) is used after the ploughing:

Eune chârre, des--des parsonnes i usont 'ne harse. I labourent l'promier et--i harsont la terre. I usont 'ne harse. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 77)

The main parts of the plough are: the ploughshare (le bec, [bɛk]), the coulter (le couteau [kuto]), the mouldboard (la joue [ʒu]), the beam, connecting the horse and plough (le cou [ku]), and the handles or stilts (bras [bras]):

Ah oui, la mécanique, la mécanique d'la chârre--y a--oh, c'est 'n-[sɛ]--y a in bec dsus in bec de chârre. Pis y a in couteau, in couteau d'chârre. Sus l'choual--il aount des bras dsus, deux bras--la mécanique à choual--la chârre à choual avait deux bras. Pis y a in homme qui l'amène. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 78-79)

As the ground is quite hard, two horses are, or were, usually attached to each plough:

La chârre avait deux bras dsus, pus la pus grande partie du temps i usont deux chouals pour

pour labourer parce que la terre--le terrain est dur--y a d'la terre neuf. I usient deux chouals hein, eune paire de chouals.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 79)

Ploughing produces a series of parallel furrows or drills (rigoles [rigo:l]) and ridges (seillons [sɛ:jɔ̃]):
"Y a des rigoles entor les deux seillons--j'dirons bien. J'dirons des rigolées entar les seillons--entar les seillons--between." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 84) The depth of the ploughing (la creuseur [krøzø:r]) is regulated by the man who guides the plough:

An bien--s'i tait--l'homme sus l'dârrière tchenait la charrue. S'i tait 'n bon tcheneur [si tɛ̃ bɔ̃ tʃənø:r] d'charrue i labourait bien, mais s'i tait 'n mauvais tcheneur d'charrue, i labourait mal.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 81)

Ploughing a field on the slope of a hill is hard work and potentially very dangerous (bien dangereux) since it carried a high risk of upsetting (chavirer):

I labouront haut et bas [otɛba] ici. Si le champ est en pente [fjã pã:t] i labouront haut et bas sus la butte là-bas.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 83)

An essential farm implement is the harrow (harse), which is used after the plough for harrowing (harser) or cutting and breaking up clumps of earth, and leveling the surface, "pour planger à la terre." For this purpose it is furnished with sharp metal discs.

Oh, eune harse, c'est--tu peux en aouère des ptites ou des grosses...que J'aouons ici à vingt-quatre roues ou des discs [dis], see. Ca coupe la terre par pite morcaux. Ca coupe la terre en quate pouces carrés.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 87)

The harrow is drawn by one horse and has metal cutting discs (harse en fer). Formerly, however, harrows had wooden teeth (harse en bois).

Growing crops

To prepare the soil for growing crops it is frequently necessary to fertilize it (mettre de l'engrais [ãgrã] sus la terre, épãrer [ãpare] du fumier sus la terre, fumer la terre). Manure is spread with eune forche à fumier. To maintain the soil's fertility, crops are rotated. At Cape St. George, for example, potatoes, the commonest crop, are planted in the same field for two or three years, followed by hayseed or wheat:

J'plantons des jardinages dedans, patates--la plus garnde partie, des patates. Mais j'plantons dans la même terre pour deux ou trois ans. Pis là je semons d'la graine de foin là. Des années qu'ej mettons d'l'avouène qu'ej semons d'l'avouène là aussi.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 64)

As mentioned above, the main vegetable grown at Cape St. George is the potato (patate [patat]). Early potatoes are des patates primes [prim] and small potatoes, des ptites patates, or des gorlotes [gorlo]. Mr. Simon distinguishes between the eye (eil, [ã]) of the potato, and the seed (jarne [jarm]) which grows out of it:

L'eil c'est--in jarne c'est c' [sas] qui pousse dans l'eil, l'eil d'la patate. J'appelons ça in jarne. Et quand qu'y a pas d'jarne, j'appelons ça l'eil. In jarne pousse dans l'eil, hein. Quand qu'el tempe--quand qu'c'est bien chaud, in jarne pousse dans [de] l'eil d'la patate.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 92-93)

The stalk of a potato in flower (patate en fleur) is in bâton or in bâton d'patate. To help the young potato

grow properly, the farmer must earth it up (renchausséer, [rãʃosɛː]), or surround the lower part with earth. For this purpose he uses a small machine called a ridge plough or ridging plough (renhausseuse [rãʃosɛːz]) or hiller. At Cape St. George it is usually called eune pioche:

Oui, i passent--passent 'tor les seillons avec la renhausseuse. I usient 'n choul, in mecanique à choul. I renchaussent du mecanique ou eune pioche aussi--eune renhausseuse--pis i usient 'ne pioche. C'est 'ne renhausseuse, mais j'appelons ça 'ne pioche nous autes ici. Y a deux peilles dessus, eune pelle à chaque bord, pis c'est 'n--eune pelle--à chaque bord du seillon, pis a hale la terre comme dessus le seillon, le fait du seillon, hein.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 94)

It is good for a farmer to be able to say of his potato crop, "Oh y a ieu des patates en masse ct'année."

Sowing grain

An integral part of the agricultural process is that of sowing (semer [smɛː]): "Semer [smɛː] d'la graine de foin [grɛn dɛ fwɛː] ou semer de l'avouène. On sème de l'avouène... on sème d'la graine d'foin (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 88). Sowing at Cape St. George is done by hand: "J'faisons ça à la main ici. I usient la main, oui (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 89). Mr. Simon has heard of a hand-operated seedér: "Eune smeuse, eune mecanique pour smer à main. Tu vires eune manivelle (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 89-90).

Meadows and plants

A natural meadow (in pré [prɛː]) is a piece of ground where hay (du foin, [fwɛː]) and grass (de l'harbe [arbɛː]) grow naturally: "C'est l'--in endroit iou-c-que les visils

[vjei] colons--in arrosé [æroze] j'appelons ça" (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 95). An artificial meadow is one where clover (du trèfe [trɛf]) and sometimes sainfoin and alfalfa, have been planted. It is commonly called a clover field (in champ de trèfe): "In champ de trèfe c'est 'n champ--les trèfes poussent dessus, hein...on sème--sème du trèfe, oui" (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 95).

Mr. Simon supplied the names of the following plants commonly found in fields: in piquant [pikɔ̃], "thistle" ("tisttle [tisɛl], c'est du piquant"); le vinette [vinɛt], "sorrel" (?). He notes:

Oh, le vinette, c'est comme deux ou trois--deux pouces [pu:z] de long. Pis c'est fa comme eune langue, comme eune langue.

HKD: Comme eune langue?

--Oui. J'mange--j'mangeons ça ici. L'harbe--c'est aigue [a:i] pas mal, bon à manger. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 96)

Also to be found in fields are les doches [dɔʃ], sourdock, a weed with tiny red flowers or leaves; les choux-raves, farouches [faraʊʃ], wild turnips; du mouron [murã], crawling weeds:

Ça pousse, eune crawl. Ça pousse sus l'harbe, hein. Ça pousse sus la terre, ça pousse sus la terre. Ça pousse pas haut, ça pousse. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 97)

Weeding

A tedious but essential part of the agricultural process is that of weeding (sarber [sarbɛi]) for which purpose Manjo Simon has a weeder (eune sarbeuse [sarbɛ:z]). He describes it thus:

Oh, le mecanique est ptite--in mecanique à choual... euh, c'est in mecanique de...dè long. Et euh--i aount 'ne tite pelle à chaque bord de d'avant. Pis, d'dârrière, y a 'ne pioche de dârrière qui passe entar les seillons. Pis ça sarbe l'harbe entar les seillons, hein.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 90-91)

Mowing and haymaking

The traditional implement for mowing (faucher) hay, grass or grain is the hand-held scythe (la faux, la faux à main [fo a mɛ]). Its parts are: the blade (la lame) or scythe proper (la faux); the snath or snead, the long, curved handle (le manche de faux or faux-manche) and the nibs, or hand grips (les ptits manches):

Pis y a deux ptits manches dessus pour--faucher. Tu mets tes deux mains--tu mets tes mains--ienque chaque main. Le manche est croche et y a deux ptits manches dessus. Tu mets t'-- (tes mains--tu les) mets dessus, hein, pour faucher.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 99)

One sharpens (filer [file]) a scythe with a scythe stone (eune pierre à faux) which is about nine inches long, half an inch thick and pointed at both ends: "Alle a comme neuf poudes de long. Alle est pointue sus les deux boutes--comme in: dm-pouce d'epais" (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 100). To do so one stands up, holds the scythe in one's left hand and sharpens it with the right: "I la tohient avec la main gauche et la file avec la main droite." A grindstone (eune meule) can also be used for sharpening the scythe. This is a flat round stone turned by a crank, its lower edge immersed in a water-filled trough to keep it moist: "Oa c'est--tu mets de l'eau dans in auge [da a no:ɜ]. Tu vires

la meule. La meule vire dans l'eau, hein. Ça tchient la meule à trempe." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 101)

The quantity of hay cut by the scythe at a time is a swath (in andain [*ãdẽ*]) and the width of the area cut by the scythe is also a swath (la largeur de l'andain, largeur d'la faux). After the hay has been mowed, new grass grows: "Oui, apra qu'el foin est fauché [*fɔʃɛ*] j'appelons ça 'aftergrass'." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 98)

Some people at Cape St. George use a mechanical mower (eune faucheuse, eune mecanique à faucher) drawn either by a horse or a tractor (in tracteur [*traktɛ:r*]): "La pus grande partie du monde par ici aount des faucheuses à choul" (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 101).

The chief parts of the mower are: the cutting blade or scythe (la faux); the connecting rod which communicates the movement from the wheels to the scythe (la barre de faux): "Eune barre qui drive [*draiv*] la faux hein. Eune mecanique à choul, que j'appelons ça ne--la barre de faux." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 102); the hayboard (la planchette) which turns the hay making the windrow (l'andain): "C'est la planche--la planche au bout d'la faucheuse. Pour tchinde--pour virer l'foin--pour faire l'andain de foin." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 102)

Sometimes a horse-drawn rake (in râteau à choul) or eune râcleuse [*raklɛ:z*]: Y en a qui appellont ça 'ne râcleuse. Du monde appellont ça--in râteau." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 103)

The row of hay left by the rake is called a windrow (in
andain, in roule):

HKD: C'est in roule.

--In roule de foin. [rɔl də fwɛ]

HKD: De foin.

--Que le râteau fait, hein, j'appelons ça.

HKD: Oh oui.

--Le râteau--c'est 'n roule de foin, pis j'appelons ça
l'andain.

(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 103-104)

After hay has dried it is gathered together into temporary
heaps (in muleron [mylɔ̃], muleron d'foin): "On met l'foin
en muleron." For handling hay a hayfork (eune forche à foin)
is used, making eune forchée, a forkful.

Although Manjo Simon does not have one, some farmers use
a hay-loader (eune chargeuse [ʃaʒʒɔːz]) and a side-rake
(in râteau d'côté) to prepare the hay for the loader. He
describes the hay-loader as a device for loading hay onto a
cart (eune charrette [ʃaʁɛt]) or a hay-waggon (in châtil,
[ʃartɪ]):

La chargeuse, c'est pour charger l'foin dessus--
sus 'ne charrette, ou sus in--in char--in châtil, qu'
appelons ça ici, nous autes. Ça c'qu'i' usiont c'est
'n châtil, qu'appelons ça--in châtil d'foin.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 105)

Most people at Cape St. George, however, load hay by
hand:

HKD: And how do you go about loading la voiture--the
cart?

--In châtil, j'appelons ça ici.

HKD: Ah oui.

--Ou in rack [ʁak]. Moi, j'appelle ça 'n châtil.

HKD: Oui?

--Oui.

HKD: Comment--how do you do this?

--Euh--j'chargeons ça à bras [a bra]. Y a des ptites
forches à bras, pis j'forchons ça dsus d'in coup d'forche.

HKD: Oui.

--J'usions du 'manpower'.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 107)

When a cartload (eune charretée [arts1], eune charrée, [ars1]) of hay has been loaded (charrerter), a rod (eune parche, [par]) is placed over it to keep it ~~from~~ falling off, especially when the wind is blowing:

HKD: Qu'est-ce qu'on fait?

--On charretait du foin.

HKD: On plaçait...

--Eune...

HKD: Quoi? Qu'est-ce qu'on fait?

--Charge--chargeons 'ne charge de foin. c'est 'ne charretée, j'appelons ça.

HKD: Connaissez-vous le mot 'perche' ou 'parche'?

--Parche, ah oui, c'est pour--

HKD: C'est pour 'fixer la charge d'la voiture'.

--Fixer, oui, pour installer la charge de foin, pour peur que--peur qu'el foin tombe de dsus. Quand qu'ej mette eune grosse charge sus in--sus eune charrette, ou eune traine [tran], j'mette eune parche à travers pour tchinde le foin en bas, hein, surtout [sartu] quand qu'i vente. Quand qu'i vente dur, hein, le vent lève le foin, j'mette eune parche par-dsus pour tchinde le foin en place.

(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 108-109)

Some farmers, although probably not at Cape St. George, use a machine called a baler (eune presse à foin), which produces bales of hay (ballot, ballots d'foin) of various sizes, for example, fifty, eighty or hundred pounds in weight:

"La grandeur qu'tu veux--cent lives, quatre-vingts lives, cinquante lives..." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 106)

When not stored in the barn, hay is piled in permanent stacks or cocks (eune barge, mette le foin en barges). The haystack has a central pole (la parche) around which the hay is stacked, from twelve to fifteen feet high, round at the

bottom and pointed on top. A piece of herring net is placed over the top to keep the wind from blowing it away:

--Y'a des barges. C'est des barges, des barges de foin.

HKD: C'est permanent? [pərmənənt]

--Oui.

HKD: Permanent [pərmənā].

--Des barges, des barges j'appelons ça.

HKD: Une barge?

--Eune barge et des barges. Dat's a 'aystack.

HKD: How do you keep it up? Can you describe how it is kept up?

--Oh, j'mettons 'ne parche au milieu, et j'pilottons l'foin qui fait tout l'tour d'la parche. Pis j'faisons la pile [pɪl] pis la faisons pointue--faisons ronde tout l'tour pis la montons en haut--la parche pointue. C'est comme douze ou tchinze pieds de haut. Le fait est pointu, et le tour--tour est rond et--i s'coule pas--ça s'garde même pour toute l'hiver. Et on met pt-ête in morceau d'rets à hareng par-dsus pour peur qu'el vent l'enlève. (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 110-111)

When hay is not kept in haystacks it is put in bulk (en bulk, [əbalk]) into the barn (la grange, [grɑ:ɜ]). At Cape St. George this is done by hand, unloaded from the hay waggon (le châtil) and thrown with the aid of a hayfork (eune forche à foin) into the hayloft (le carré d'foin). Although not used at Cape St. George, some big farms employ a mechanized device for loading the hay into the barn. According to Manjo Simon, its main parts are: a kind of large hayfork (la grande forche à foin) which is attached to the roof-ridge (le faite d'la grange) of the barn; the truck (le chariot [ʃarjo]), which runs on a rail (rail, rail [rɛl] de forche); the steel cable (le câble, le garant).

Also noted in connection with haymaking are the following expressions: râcler [raklɛ:ɪ], to rake, le râclage [raklɛ:ɜ], the raking of the remnants of hay left after the main harvest;

and 1 chauffe, 'it's heating up', said of hay just after it has been cut.

THE RAISING OF FARM ANIMALS

Horses

Horses (des chòvals) have different temperaments. Some scare easily and tend to bolt: "Il est càboché [kabɔʃe]." Some are stubborn (têtu), in chòval têtu; le chòval boque. After a stubborn horse has been bridled (brider) it often twists its mouth when one hauls on the reins. Manjo Simon notes:

I s'tord la dgeule, i s'tord la dgeule--têtu
eune fois qu'il est bridé...chòval qui est farouche
pas mal. Tu hales sùs les cordeaux pis i s'tord
la dgeule hein, i s'tord la dgeule.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 3)

The harness

A horse is hitched to a cart or a waggon by means of a harness (les gréments d'chòval [grɛmɑ̃ d'ʃwal]). Across the front of the bridle (la bride, [brid]) or headgear, is a band called the headband (le frontal): "C'est--le devant d'la tête, le/ devant d'la bride." The screens designed to keep the horse from looking sideways are called blinkers (des garde-z-yeux). The metal mouthpiece, or bit is le mors, the strap that goes under the throat, the throatlash, is le sous-gorge, and the ornament on top of the bridle, or tassel, is le pompon [pɔ̃pɔ̃].

The part of the harness that fits over the horse's neck and shoulders, enabling it to pull its load, is the collar (le collier, collier d'chòval). The curved pieces of wood

on each side of the collar are the hames (les bois d'collier) to which are fastened the traces (les traits) by means of snap-hooks (les crocs /krɔk/). The rings on the hames through which the reins (les cordeaux) pass are called the hames rings (les bagues).

When a horse is to be ridden, a leather saddle (une selle) is placed on its back. To the saddle are sometimes attached small, round sleigh bells (des gorlots):

V.S. (Mrs. Veronica Simon, Manjo's mother): Des gorlots ou des cloches.

M.S: Des différentes, des différentes cloches hein. In jeu de cloches. C'est in--c'est in--des cloches suspendues par-deus l'--par-dessus la selle.

HKD: Ah oui.

M.S: Et les gorlots l sont ronds.

HKD: Ça c'est sur la tête?

M.S: Sus son derrière, sus l'...

HKD: Sus l'darrière?

V.S: Sus son crôpignon /kropiɔ̃jɔ̃/.

M.S: Crôpignon de la--choual. Les cloches l--z--allont--par-deus la selle.

(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 6)

The underpart of the girth, or band encircling the horse and designed to support the shafts (les manouères /manwɛ:r/) is called the belly band (le ceinturet, /sɛ̃tyrɛ/). On each side of the girth is a loop (in strap à manouère) through which the shaft passes.

Around the hind quarters is the breeching (harmaure, armaure, /harmo:r, armo:r/), a leather strap for pushing back. Each end is hooked on to the saddle and contains a loop for the shaft:

HKD: What do you call the breechings?

--harmaure, armaure.

HKD: Are there two of them?

--Dere's--no, dere's just one piece, see, de strap.

HKD: Oh, just one piece.

--De hook--i s'oroché sus la selle, sus l'dos.

HKD: Ah oui.

--C'est 'n manche des manouères, in croc des manouères.

HKD: Oui. Est-ce qu'on dit 'le' ou 'la'?

--La armaure.

HKD: La armaure.

--L'armaure ou armaure.

(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 9-10)

Attached to the back of the saddle, or to the girth, is a strap looping under the horse's tail, called the crupper, the loop being called the crupper loop (porte-tcheus, [pɔʁtə tʃɛʃ]). The crupper extends over the horse's rump (le grouppion [kʁupjɔ̃]): "C'est les hanches [ɑ̃ʃ], les hanches de choul."

Control of horses

For the control and guidance of the horse, one uses the blinkers, the reins (les cordeaux), the check-reins (faux-cordeaux) for forcing the horse to keep its head up, and the whip (le fouette [fwɛt]), as well as verbal commands:

HKD: And the word for 'whip'?

--Fouette.

HKD: Le fouette?

--Un fouette ou le fouette.

HKD: Un fouette. Et pouvez-vous décrire les parties du fouette?

--Oh, y a l'manche, pis l'manche et l'cordon, cordon sus l'manche. In manche, pis in cordon--in bout d'fillin ou in bout d'toile, in bout d'toile--in bout d'tchuir.
(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 13)

Some of the spoken commands used at Cape St. George are as follows: to call a horse: viens loi! or viens-t-en!

Mrs. Simon interjected, "Oh, si c'est 'n choul français, tu l'appelles par son nom." Sometimes one just whistles: "Oh,

on peut siffler [sɪflɛ]. To make a horse advance: marchez!

to make it stop, Houé! [wɔɥ]; to back up: Artchule! "Artchule"

sur les cordeaux pis les mors..." To make a horse turn right: Dji! To turn left: Allez dia! To make the horse go faster: Giddap! [gɪdɛ], marchez! courez!--or one uses the whip: "Ah, j'usions le fouette." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 14-15)

Ailments

The following are some horse ailments and their remedies. For colic (les coliques [kɔlik]) the usual remedy is rosin [ruzin] (la rousine, [ruzin]) bought in powder form (en poudre, [ãpud]) from the store (à la boutique [butik]). For swollen gums, the gums are split with a knife: "Les gencives [ʒãsiy] no les fend du couteau." The remedy (l'armède) for jaundice (la jaunisse, [ʒonis]) is baking soda (du parlache [parla]). For ives (-?-), American tar is used:

HKD: Is there a disease of the horse called 'les avives'?

--Ives, les ives [i:v lɛ i:v].

HKD: Oui, les ives.

--Oui. Les avives... j'appelons ça les ives--in choual qui tousse [tvs].

HKD: Et qu'est-ce qui est bon pour les ives?

--Du gaudron, du gaudron... American tar.

(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 17-18)

No remedy is given for wheezing (?) (le souffe, [svf])

at Cape St. George:

HKD: Qu'est-ce qui est bon pour la--pour le souffle?

--Souffe? I faisont ièn ou feriont iènqu'i fait bien pour ça.

HKD: Quand les chevaux sont fatigués ils soufflent.

--Soufflent, oui. Y en a des chouals qui avont l'souffe cassé, car i travaillent [travijɛ] trop dur. I avont l'souffe cassé. I avont l'souffe cassé...

(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 16)

Miscellaneous

The tools used for trimming horses' hooves (les sottilles, [sɔti:]) are the rasp (la râbe [ra:b]) and the curved knife

(couteau croche) and the h  mmer (le marteau, marteau    choual).

Some horses' names at Cape St. George are: Prince, Princesse, Nelly, Mignonne.

Miscellaneous expressions relating to horses are: horse manure, fumier, fumier d'choual, crottes de choual; to tie up a horse, am  rrer in choual; a horse blanket, eune couvarte de choual; to mistreat a horse, maltraiter in choual; to be rough with the bit, maltraiter par le mors; the horse's mane, le crin du choual; to dock a horse's tail, couper la tcheue du choual; to neigh, creyer: "Je disons 'les chouals creyont nous autes." (MUNFLA F20B9/71-10, 119)

Cows, bulls and oxen

The general term for bovines is les b  tes    cornes, but also used are the words animaux [  nim  ], in animau, or les b  tes. Included in this category are les vaches, cows, les taureaux, bulls and oxen, les boeufs [le b  f]. All are, of course, ruminants, and chew the cud: "A ringe, a ringe sa chique" [  r  ; sa   ik]. This consists of bringing back partly digested food from the first stomach through the gullet (le garl  ton, [garl  t  ]) into the mouth for further chewing (chiquer).

Young cattle of both sexes are called neillasses [n  j  s]. A female calf is called a heifer (eune taure [  r]), a male calf, in ptit veau [vo  ] and a young ox, in ptit boeuf [b  f].

Cows

Cows tend to gather in a herd (in troupeau d'vaches,

eune troupe, [trup trupo d vaʃ]. The sound they make is called lowing or mooing: "La vache, a brume [brym]." Their hides are sometimes spotted (eune vache picotée [pikotɛi]), or striped (vache bârrée [barɛi], vache bâriolée [bariɔləi]), and sometimes they have a white patch (peinture d'front, [pɛty'r dəfrɛ], marque blanche [mark blā:ʃ]) on the forehead.

In some cows, the horns do not grow: "Eune vache qui avait pas d'cornes--les cornes y avait pas poussé." Cows with horns sometimes butt one another with them: "C'est in coup d'cornes--i s'cornailont [i s kornaʃ]." Occasionally, to prevent this, farmers clip the horns (decorner, [dəkɔrnɛi]).

A young cow, two or three years old, which has not yet calved (amener, [æmnɛi]) is called a heifer (eune taure): eune taure de deux ans, de trois ans; avant qu'elle amène c'est une taure. A cow that has not calved during the year is called eune neillère in Cape St. George. At mating time, a cow in heat (eune vache en coffe, coppe, cōpse [kɔf kɔp kɔps]) is led to the bull: "I la conduit au taureau." The day before a cow calves (la veille qu'elle amène) people say "A va amner" [a væmnɛi]. A sign of this impending event is that the cow's udder (l'armeille) swells. The nipples are called les tetines [tɛtin].

The first milk, or colostrum (le lavioriau, [lavorijo]) is good for the calf but not for people. After the first three days or so the milk, however, becomes fit for human consumption, and the cow may be milked again (tirer les vaches). Milk left in the udder after milking is called

la degoutture [dɛgvy:r]. After about five weeks milk production starts to decrease and after eight weeks or so the calf can be weaned (sevrer [sɛvrɛ:]). and the milk can be allowed to dry up (déchesser [dɛʃɛsɛ:]).

Two common ailments of cows are milk-fever (fièvre du lette, [fjɛv dy lɛt]): "Oh, il a la fièvre, fièvre du lette", and jaundice (la jaunisse [ʒonis]). For the first ailment a doctor is consulted ("Oh, j'ai savant mieux, les docteurs"), for the second, however, baking soda is used (le parlache).

To drive a cow away one says "Allez-vous-en!" To call her, one uses the cow's name, and says "Viens ici!" or "Viens-t-en!" To call a calf one uses its name and says "Bossy, bossy, bossy!"

To keep a cow from kicking too much, a kicker is sometimes put around her feet:

HKD: Is there anything for the rope that goes around the legs of a--of a cow to keep her from running away? Is there such a word as that? Des talbots?

--Des tal--ah oui, j'ai des talbots [talbo:].

HKD: What are 'des talbots'?

--It's a 'kicker' we call it in anglais.

HKD: A kicker, en anglais oui. Et 'mettre des talbots sur les...

--Sur les pattes.

HKD: Sur les pattes oui, et aussi pour les chevaux?

--Pour les choux [ʒu:] y en a aussi.

HKD: Kicker.

--Kicker.

(MUNPLA F2089/71-10, 25-26)

In fine weather cows are sent out to pasture: "Nous enoueyons aux champs." "Nous enoueyons dans l'bois." The word pâturage is known and refers to open pasture, whereas

parbage and parc refer to an enclosed pasture.

Bulls, oxen and yokes

Bulls and oxen are frequently led by a rope attached to a ring (eune bague) in their nose ("Oh, eune bague dans nez du boeuf, dans nez du taureau."). To enable an ox to pull a load one places a kind of wooden collar or yoke (jouc [ʒuk]) around his neck or shoulders. It is about two feet long and has a curved piece or ox-bow (in arçon) going round the neck. At the end of the yoke there is a ring through which passes one of the shafts (eune manœuvre), kept in place by a peg (eune chouille [ʃwi]). It is, of course, a yoke designed for one ox. Manjo Simon describes it thus:

HKD: What do you call the yoke?

--Yoke? In jouc [ʒuk]

HKD: Un jouc. Do you have--can you tell me the parts of the yoke?

--In jouc? In arçon--in arçon, pis l'fait du collier [kɔlije], le fait du jouc. C'est fait comme deux pieds d'long. Y a in arçon qui va autour du cou, hein. Y a deux trous dans le jouc en [a] haut, pis l'arçon s'rend dedans. Eune bague sus l'boute du jouc pour mette les manœuvres dedans. Pis no les met dedans avec des chouilles, des chouilles à chaque bout, bouts des manœuvres...i les usient sus les boeufs pour haler, (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 21)

The word jouc is also applied to the criss-cross wooden frame placed around the necks of goats (la chèvre), sheep (le mouton) and rams (le belier) to prevent them from getting through fences (eune bouchure).

The sound made by a bull is called bellowing: 1 beugue [bɛg].

THE BARN AND STABLE

At Cape St. George the commonest type of farm building

is the barn (la grange, [grā:ʒ]). It is used not only for storing hay and farm equipment, but also for housing horses and cattle. When it is primarily used for the latter purpose, it is called a stable (l'etabe, [etab]). Otherwise, the place reserved for horses and cattle, whether an integral part of the barn or built on to it, like Manjo Simon's, is called the stable: "Eune etabe--l'etabe--la grange où tu ranges les vaches c'est dans eune etabe." (MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 44)

Barn construction and parts

A barn is built similarly to a house: "Câ c'est bâti--(de la même) façon qu'eune maison--c'est bâti en fansion. [fasjɛ]--bâti en fansion comme eune maison, et mettre eune place, mettre in plancher dedans (MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 46)."

Barns have roofs (covatures [kovarty:r]) of different shapes. Some are pointed: "Oh, y en a qui sont pointues [pwety]--y en a d'autres à plate (MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 46)."
Rafters (chevrons [avrɔ]) resting on beams (eune sill) support the roof.

Hay is stored in the barn in a kind of room or pound (in carré d'foin, carré à foin) directly on the ground. There is no floor on it. Some barns, Manjo Simon's included, have a hallway (in aire, [ɛ:r]): "In aire--allway j'appelons ça loi." The floor of the barn is sometimes called le pont, either the upper floor (le pont en haut [pɔ̃ a o]) or lower floor (pont en bas, [pɔ̃ a ba]): "Le pont--ça sera l'fond d'la grange aussi." (F2087/71-10, 49) It is "...comme eune

place de maison--le pont d'la grange (MUNFLA F71-10, 50)."

The main doors of the barn are hung on hinges (des pentures [pāty:r]) and barred from the inside with a two-by-four (in deux sus quate), placed cross-wise (dans l'sens avers):

HKD: How do you close--comment est-ce qu'on ferme--les grandes portes? Avec une...

--Les portes dessous, c'est sus des pentures.

HKD: Des pentures.

--Sont suspendues sus des pentures. On pend les deux--les deux portes--sus la grange.

HKD: Les deux grandes portes?

--Deux grandes portes.

HKD: Est-ce qu'on met une barre?

--Eune bārre, oui.

HKD: A--dedans?

--Eune bārre, oui, dedans.

HKD: Dedans?

--Pis euh--mette eune chouille [wi] à travers.

HKD: Oui.

--A travers les deux portes nous mettons in deux-sus-quate dans les sens avers pis les deux portes farmont--comme eune chouille à travers porte.

(MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 118-119)

The stable

The floor of the stable is called the 'deckin' (la pavure [pavy:r]): "Et--eune belle etabé--plancher de l'etabé--pavure. J'appelons ça eune pavure. Pavure is de deckin, deckin for de cattle, you know." (F2087/71-10, 46). Each cow in the stable has its own place and eats from its own manger (crèche, [kɾeʃ]). Each horse has its own stall and is tied to it with a rope about its neck (in amārre):

HKD: Une crèche--pour les vaches?

--Oui.

HKD: Et aussi pour les chevaux?

--Oh les chevaux, non. In amārre des cous.

HKD: Quoi?

--Mette in amārre des coups à cordon.

(MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 65)

At one time, farm animals drank from troughs (auge) in the barns: "Avant, i usient des auges dans les granges. Asteure i usont pus ça." Nowadays, they are put outdoors, even in winter, to drink at one of the several streams flowing across the fields: "Maintenant i les mettoit dehors pour bouère--pis tout l'long ici y a des russeaux, des ptits russeaux qui coulent dans les champs hein. C'est commode pour l'hiver pour les animaux." (MUNFLA F2089/71-10, 65).

Miscellaneous

Manjo Simon mentioned horse-drawn sleds (eune traine) used in winter for hauling logs (in billot). They were of various colours, green, red and black:

J'usieus--eune traine à bois. Pour haler-- haler du bois ou des billots j'usions la traine à bois --ou des--des sleds--des traines.

HKD: Oui. Et de quelles couleurs sont ces sleds?

--Oh quasiment toutes sortes de couleurs--vert, rouge, noire--la pus grande partie c'est peintu pus verte, ou rouge.

(MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 120)

He also describes a kind of riding sleigh in which passengers sit sideways (eune cârielle /karijɛl/):

HKD: With one horse usually, and people sitting-- sideways.

--Ah oui, c'est des cârielles, ça.

HKD: What?

--Des cârielles--riding sleigh.

HKD: Je crois pas que--que c'est très--que--c'est très commun ici.

--Pas asteure, non, pas asteure. Mais par avant, dans l'vieux temps, eune tchinzaine d'années d'ça, tohinz ans d'ça, dix-huit ans d'ça tout l'monde l'avait. Ça c'est por les dimanches. No usait ça le dimanche.

HKD: Est-ce que vous vous en rappelez?

--Ah oui oui, je m'en souviens d'ça--s'promener en choual le dimanche, en choual et ne cârielle, ou parsonne allait sur, en wagons, en cârielle, eus deux

câreaux (?) qu'i attachent--au chœual d'eune cârielle.
Pus comme.

HKD: Uh, les 'horse-taxis'.

--Non non, n'a pas de--non, non.

HKD: Mais chaque famille avait...

--Ah oui, chaque famille--la pus grande partie du monde
avient in chœual et 'ne ptite cârielle.

HKD: Oui.

--Trois quarts du monde. Oui, sus le dimanche et à la
messe le dimanche matin. I s'abritaient des couvarties.
Y avait in fouète piqué dans l'coin.

HKD: Oui.

--In fouète--peinturé d'rouge, toute peinturé de rouge.
Le fond--le fond d'la traine est peinture d'rouge, le
haut est peinture d'noûère.

(MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 121-123)

CHAPTER FOUR

THE VOCABULARY OF CARPENTRY AT CAPE ST. GEORGE

This section examines primarily the following areas: tools and their use; house construction; furniture, farm equipment; and boat construction. Almost without exception information is from Mr. Manjo Simon.

TOOLS AND THEIR USE

Measuring and marking tools

One of the most elementary of carpentry tools (in-outil) is the characteristic oval carpenter's pencil, le crayon d'serpente [krɛ:jɔ̃ d sarpɑ̃:t]. For measuring (mesurer, [mɛzɥrɛ]) the length (la longueur, [lɔ̃ʒœ:r]), breadth (la largeur, [larʒœ:r]) and thickness (épaisseur, [ɛpɛsœ:r]) of building materials, the tool commonly used in the past, and to some extent today, is the two-foot, wooden folding-rule, le pied-de-roi [pjɛ darwa].

In pied-d'arqi, c'est à deux pieds d'long--an dey used to fol' togeder eh, pleyant hein.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 47)

A more modern measuring tool is the reel type steel tape, called simply in tape [tɛjp]. For transferring measurements and dividing a line, the carpenter uses a pair of dividers (in compas, [kɔpa]): "Le compas, ou l'compas à bois c'est--sans crayon--pour diviser [divizɛ]."

For checking or marking right angles a square is used. There are three basic types of square: the large L-shaped steel carpenter's or framing square (eune etcharre carrée, [ɛtʃɛr kare]); the small wood and steel set or try square,

(eune tite etcherre, [tɪtɛʃ:r]); and the modern combination square, for which no local term exists. For marking an angular line, a bevel (in bevel, [bɛvɛl]) is used.

To determine whether something is exactly vertical, a plumb line (eune ligne d'aplomb, [lɛ̃daplɔ̃]) is used, sometimes called in fil d'aplomb [ɛ̃fil daplɔ̃]. This is a line with a small pointed weight attached to it. Another tool used for testing a vertical or horizontal line or surface is the level, for which there apparently exists no local term than in level [lɛvɛl].

For marking a long straight line a carpenter sometimes uses a chalk line (in cordonnier [kɔ̃dɔ̃njɛ]). This is a piece of string coated with coloured chalk. It is held taut, close to the surface to be marked, then flicked against it, leaving a straight line.

Holding and fastening tools

A carpenter's workshop is in magasin à travailler [ɛ̃magazɛ̃ a travajɛ] or in magasin de travail [ɛ̃magazɛ̃ d travajɛ]. His workbench is in établi [ɛ̃tabli], and for holding his work he often uses a vice (in etau, [ɛto]). For holding glued work together until the glue sets he uses clamps (des chiens, [ʃjɛ̃]) or less commonly, des serre-joints [sɛrʒwɛ̃].

For driving nails (chasser, clouter des clous) there is the hammer (in marteau), of which the commonest type is the claw-hammer (in marteau à cornes, à pattes, à machouères). Its parts are the handle (le manche), the head (la tête) and the claws (les cornes, pattes, machouères). For driving

nails flush with or below the surface there is the nail-set (in set [set] à clou).

For screwing (avisser, [aviser]) and unscrewing (dévissier, [déviser]) screws (in avisse [avis]), a screwdriver (in tornavisse, [tornaviser]) is used. Its parts are the handle (le manche) and the blade (eune lame [lam]). A ratchet screwdriver is known locally as in tornavisse à ratchet.

For tightening and loosening nuts a wrench (eune clé in tourne-à-gauche) is used. For holding, twisting and bending materials one uses pliers (des pinces, [pɛ:s]).

Cutting and shaping tools

Among important cutting tools is the saw (la scie), used for sawing (scier) wood and other materials. Its main parts are the handle (le manche), the blade (la lame) and the teeth (les dents). There are a variety of saws. An ordinary handsaw is either eune scie à main or eune legouine [lagwin]. A crosscut saw (eune scie d'travers) is for cutting across the grain (pour couper à travers du grain) and a rip saw (eune scie à arfiler) for cutting with the grain (arfiler, pour couper avec le grain).

The backsaw (la scie à dos) or mitre-saw is an oblong saw with a reinforced back edge and is used in a mitre-box (eune bouête à moulures [bœt a mvl:r]), used for making mitre joints. It is a trough-shaped wooden box with slots at 45 and 90 degree angles, in which the saw is guided. As Manjo Simon puts it: "Bien, y a in dos sus l'fait d'la scie, (pis) la bouête est pour faire des coupures de quarante-cinq

dégrés et de quater-vingt-dix." (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 34)

For cutting curved lines there is the coping saw (la scie à torner) and for cutting keyholes or other holes, and for making straight or curved cuts from a bored hole, the keyhole saw (in passe-partout) is used. Commonly used saws also include a circular power saw (la scie ronde) and the scie à fer, used for cutting metal.

Two saws, much used in the days before sawmills, were the crosscut or lumberman's saw (la scie de travers) and the pit-saw (la scie d'long). Both are now more or less obsolete. The former was used for cutting down trees or cutting up firewood, and the latter for ripping up logs (des billots) to make into lumber (d'la planche). Manjo Simon describes the crosscut saw thus:

(C'est 'ne grosse scie) à deux manches. Y a comme cinq-cinq pieds d'long, cinq, six pieds d'long. Y a deux manches, pis in homme à chaque bout et i usont ça pour couper des billots, couper du bois à feu. I coupiont des billots d'ce temps-là pour faire d'la planche. I usiont la scie d'travers pour li--pour li couper les bouts, et la scie d'long pour--à filer d'la planche, à filer d'la planche vec la scie d'long. Y a pas d'moulins d'ce temps-là. Was no--no mills--no sawmills, y a pas d'moulins à bois [mulz à bwa].
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 27-29)

The pit-saw is a two-handled saw for cutting logs over the mouth of a pit, with one man standing in the pit. At Cape St. George a sawhorse (in sentchier [sātʃjɛ]) was also used:

Oui, eune scie d'long. Ah, ça c'ta les--les scies d'long c'ta les grandes scies qu'il aviont. C'eune scie i l'appeliont--il l'appeliont scie d'long. C'est 'ne scie qu'il aviont dans les vieux temps.

pour arfiler--arfiler--pour scier d'la planche. Y a pas d'moulins dans c'temps-là... Pis eune scie d'--eune scie d'--eune scie d'long, eune scie avec deux manches dessus, pis c'ta haut et bas, des chiens haut et bas--d'même. La grande scie avait comme--six pieds d'long, dis pieds de haut. Y avait in homme sus l'fait haut. Y avait des sentchiers, viont comme--dix pieds d'long--dix pieds de haut. Y avait in homme sus l'fait haut. La scie avait in manche à travers en haut, pis in homme en haut qui halait la scie haut, pis l'autre--l'autre en bas qui halait la scie en bas. Tu arfilais, tu arfilais ta planche dans c'temps, tu arfilais ta planche toi-même. Y a pas d'moulins, pas d'moulins à planches. I fallait--arfiles ça--à la scie d'long qu'appellent ça.

HKD: This saw--that you were describing, Manjo, this is what you call in English a--

--Eune scie d'long--a pit-saw.

HKD: You tell me that your--your uncle has one?

--My first--mon premier cousin l'a asteure là--la scie d'mon défunt défa grand-père. C'est lui qui l'a asteure, mon premier cousin là.

HKD: Oh.

--Scie d'long.

HKD: Scie de long. Il est--vieux.

--Ah, c'est vieux pas mal--cent ans... C'est qu'i faisaient lés planches avec--eune scie d'long. I arfilont des billots avec la scie d'long. I mettient--i mettient des billots sus in--sus in sentchier--le sentchier avait comme huit pieds de haut. Y avait in homme en haut, pis en bas d'chaque bout d'la scie. (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 25-27, 29)

Of more recent vintage than the crosscut or lumberman's saw, and commonly used for cutting firewood, is the bucksaw, which is called eune bucksaw at Cape St. George. This is Manjo Simon's description of it:

C'est--bucksaw, c'est 'ne tite scie comme trois quarts d'pouce de large. Et tu mets ça dans in manche, mets ça dans in frame [trejm]. Euh--asteure il avont des frames de boutique. C'est fa avec in morceau de tiyau--euh--dans l'vieux temps i faisaient ça avec du bois. C'est--in manche, manche de bois, et à chaque bout y ava eune barre à travers, pis y ava--in morceau d'... ou app--l'appellions ça 'turn-buckles' sus le fait haut pour tchinde la scie sôquée [soke]. (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 31)

The local word for sawdust is le son d'scie.

Other cutting and shaping tools

For rough cutting and shaping of timber the carpenter uses the axe (eune hache [aʃ]), the hatchet (eune tite hache), the drawknife (le coute à deux manches [kuta dɔ mā:]), and the adze (eune harminette, [arminɛt]). The latter is shaped somewhat like a short, heavy hoe.

For finer work the chisel (le ciseau, ciseau à bois) and the gouge (la gouge [gu:z]) are used. For shaping, smoothing and thinning his wood, the carpenter uses a variety of planes (in rabot, [rabo]). Formerly planes, except for the blade or iron (le fer [fɛr]), were mostly of wood. Large planes called jack planes (le grand rabot) are used for thinning out wood: "I usent in grand rabot pour delier du bois." Some were two feet long: "Et y ava des grands rabots de vingt-quatre pouces de long [vãt kat pũ: da 13]." Small block planes (in ptit rabot) are used for smoothing and fitting small pieces of wood: "...in ptit rabot de quatre pouces de long."

For making mouldings (eune moulure) and grooves (eune râblure, in rigole), a special tool called the rabbet plane (in rabot à moulures) is used. It is important for making window frames:

Le monde ici usait in rabot à moulures pour les châssis--faire les châssis. Mon defunt [fɛʃ] père, faisait des châssis, des bois d'châssis.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 40)

A useful tool for smoothing or chamfering curved edges is the spokeshave, for which no local term is attested.

An old word for a rabbet plane is in guillaume [giʝo:m]:
 "Ah oui, les vieux appelaient ça guillaume aussi, oui." For
 making tongue and groove board a special plane called le
bouvet [buvei] is used:

Ah, c'est pour faire du bois bouveté [bvyte]--
 pour bouveter du bois, oui.
 HKD: Et la planche bouvetée, c'est--
 --Tongue and groove board, oui.
 (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 55, 56)

The term to plane is raboter [rəbote]; to plane against
 the grain is raboter à travers du grain, à rebours [arbu:r]
 or de rebours grain [darbu:r grɛ]. To plane with the grain
 is raboter avec le grain. Knots are des nœuds, and shavings
 from the plane are des rippes [rip].

Boring tools

There are various types of boring tools. The simplest
 is the awl (le poinçon [pwisɔ̃] or alaigne [alɛn]) used for
 making small holes in leather or wood. The gimlet (la vrille
 [vri]) is a small hand drill:

C'est 'n tit drill à la main. Une vrille, c'est
 eune tite affaire, comme trois pouces d'long vec 'n tit
 manche comme 'n pouce et dmi là-dsus à travers--pour
 parcer des trous dans du bois ou dans du tchuir.
 (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 19)

Another tool is the auger (eune tarière [tarje:r]), which
 is like a large gimlet.

The regular hand drill has replaceable drill bits (eune
 mèche), held secure by a chuck (in serne-mèches) and is
 operated by a crank. The word parceuse for drill was known
 to Manjô Simon, but does not seem to be used at Cape St.
 George. Another drill, also hand held, is the bit and brace,

or bit brace (le virebretchin, [vɪrbrɛtʃɛ]). An electric drill is in drill lectrique [drɪl lɛktrik].

Smoothing tools

One of the basic smoothing tools is the file or lime [lim]. There are several types: the three-cornered file, or lime à trois escarts [lim a trwaz ɛka:r], used frequently for filing saws (pour affiler les scies); the flat file or lime plate; the round file, lime ronde, also called the rattail file or lime de tcheue d'rat; the half round file or lime demi-ronde; and the coarse rasp, or raße [ra:b].

Sandpaper is du papier sablé [papje sable]; emery paper is du papier emeri [papjɛmɛri]; a sanding block is in bloc pou l'papier emeri; an electric sander, in sableur électrique, and a scraper, in gratteur [gratɔ:r].

Sharpening tools

As tools become worn through use they have to be sharpened. Various devices are used, sometimes a file (la lime), a grindstone (eune grosse ou ptite meule) or an oilstone, sometimes called a whetstone (la pierre douce, [pjɛ:r dʊs]), or a combination of these depending on the tool. Chisels and plane irons when very blunt and chipped are ground or sharpened to the proper angle on a grindstone or emery stone (eune pierre à emeri [pjɛrɛmɛri]) which is also round. To restore hardness lost in the heat of grinding, the tool is quickly plunged into cool water:

On l'trempe dans l'eau pour l'tchinde dur. Et
ici i usont eune meule, eune meule et j'avons de l'eau,
vidons d'l'eau sous la meule.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 35, 36)

The word for temper, the degree of hardness in a metal, is either la trempe or la trempure. After grinding, chisels and plane-irons are honed or finely sharpened on an oilstone, with or without a jig. Saws, both crosscut and rip, are sharpened with a three-cornered file (une lime à trois coarts) as noted above. To realign or set the teeth of a saw (donner du chemin à la soie) a saw-set or torne-à-gauche is used.

Wood fasteners

In carpentry there are various devices for fastening wood together (aboutir du bois, [abuti·r dy bwa]) such as nails (des clous), screws (des avisses), nuts (des boulons) and bolts (in tapon), dowels (des chouilles) and glue (la colle). Of these the commonest are nails, the parts of which are the head (la tête), the shank (le corps) and the point (la pointe). There are galvanized nails (in clou galvanisé, in clou d'zinc [zè]), finishing nails (clous à finir) or clinching nails (clous à cliner). To tap a nail is taper in clou; to drive a nail is chasser in clou; to nail (something) is clouter.

Where a more permanent job is required, or in a situation where the fastened parts have to be taken apart again in the future, one uses screws. The principal parts are the head (la tête), the shank (le corps) and threads (les encrots, [akro] or le file [fil]) and slot (la coupure or la fende [fã:d]). There are flathead screws (avisse à tête plate) and roundhead screws (avisse à tête ronde).

Another type of fastener is the nut (le boulon, [bul3]) and bolt (le tapon, [tap3]). A washer (eune virole, [viro1]) or, for greater security, a lock-washer (virole à barrer) is used between nut and wood.

In making furniture, a common way to join wood together is to use some kind of joint (in joint, [3w2]), for example a mortise (eune mortaise, [mort2]) and tenon with glue (d'la colle), and with or without dowels (la chouille, [wi1]).

Before commercial glue became available, carpenters made their own glue from cow hides, cutting the hide into small pieces which were boiled in water and allowed to soak for a week, after which the glutinous exudations were collected.

Manjo Simon comments:

I faisoient ça avec d'la peau--peau des animaux--peaux d'vaches. I coupient ça par tita morceaux d'in dmi-pouce carré. Pis i mettient ça bouillir dans d'l'eau sus l'poêle... (pis i quittient ça dans l'eau) pour eune semaine, cinq, six jours, ou eune semaine... C'a parti en mache. Et c'est d'la colle.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 98-99)

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Foundations and floors

The first stage in building a house (eune maison) was to lay the foundation (placer la fondation, le fond, la fonsion) either directly on the ground or at the bottom of the excavation which was to form the basement (le basement, [bejzman]). In the old days the foundation was usually of stone (en pierre, en rochs). Later it was usually of concrete, or concrete blocks (des blocs d'ciment). First a footing of concrete (in fond d'ciment) would be laid, and

the concrete blocks laid on top. These blocks were home-made and required spécial forms (des forms, [foam]) into which mixed concrete (ciment mélé) was poured (vider) and allowed to set.

On the foundation, from one side to the other, are laid two main sills (grandes sills) and across these, the floor joists (sues lamorne, [lāborn]) are secured. Over the floor joists is then nailed a subfloor or first floor (la fausse place, première place) which is usually arranged diagonally (à travers). It can be of spruce or fir (du prusse, du sapin), rough lumber (la planche rough [raf]), tongue and groove board (la planche bouvetée) or plywood (du plywood, [plaiwvd]). Next, for isolation, there is a layer of tarred paper sheeting (du papier coaltaré); on top of which is nailed the finish floor (la place), which is either spruce or fir tongue and groove board, or hardwood (du bois dur, place de bois dur), frequently oak (d'la chène).

Walls, ceilings and roofs

For framing the wall (le mur) of a house the carpenter erects uprights or studs (des poteaux, poteaux haut et bas), commonly called two-by-fours (des deux-sus-quatre), because of their dimensions (two inches by four inches), and places them with centres sixteen inches apart. To strengthen the studs he nails to their outside surface a sheathing, formerly tongue and groove board, now plywood or composition sheathing, and to this, for insulation, sheets of felt (du felt) or

building paper, and to this clapboard (du clabord, [klabɔʁ]) is attached (claborder).

To the inside surface a wallboard is nailed, such as gypsum board (du gypseum board). An alternative is to use panels (des panneaux). At the base of the wall a baseboard (in casin, [kɛjsɛn]) is placed. Between it and the floor a quarter round shoe moulding (une moulure quart de rond, moulure à trois scarts) is placed. (The inside wall is le lambris, [lɑbrɛ] and the outside wall la face d'en-hors [fas dɑ ɔ:r] or le côté d'en-hors.)

The boards forming the ceiling (le grincier [grɛ̃sjɛ]) are nailed to the ceiling joists (une traverse, [travɛʁs]). To support the roof (la couverture, [kuvɛʁty:r], rarely le toit [wa]) of a peaked house (maison pointue) one uses slanting beams called rafters (in chevron, [ʃɛvrɔ̃]) whose upper ends are attached to the stringer or ridge pole (garde d'grain, garde-grain). The rafters are first sheathed with tongue and groove board, then either covered with tarred paper or felt, fastened with felt nails (des clous à felt) or with shingles (des bardeaux; bardoter) or, in modern houses, with commercial roofing. At each lower edge of the peaked roof a gutter (une gouttière, [gutje:r] or ramasse-puie, [rama'spui]) is installed. On the roof there is the chimney (la cheminée, la chaminée, [ʃvine, ʃimine]), sometimes with a cowl or hood (in chapeau), occasionally a weather vane (une girouette [ʒirwet]), and of course, a

television antenna.

Windows and doors

A window (in châssis, [ʃasi]) consists of an inner frame or sash (le bois d'châssis) containing the glass panes (les vites, [vit]). This fits into an outer frame or box (in frame, eune bouête de châssis). The lower part of the box forms the window sill (la seillée d'châssis, [sɛjɛ dʃasi]), and the strips on both sides and top of the box covering the edges are the casings (les casins, [ke'sin]). A glass-cutter (in coupe-vite, [kupvit]) is used to cut the panes to size, and putty (du putty [pati], du mastic [mastik]) is used to keep the panes in place. A storm-window is in contarvent [kɔtarvɑ], and the hole in it, in trou pour de l'air (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 58-59, 76-77).

A door is hung (on pend eune porte) in a door-frame or box (bouête de porte, d'la porte) on hinges (eune penture). A set of hinges is in jeu d'pentures. It is opened (rouvrir) and closed (fermer, farmer) by means of a door-knob (eune pomme de porte) and locked (bârrer) and unlocked (debârrer) by means of a lock (eune serrure) and key (eune clé). Some doors are fastened with a latch (eune clenche; clencher, declencher), others with a bolt (eune chouille) or a padlock (in cadenas [kɛdɑ]). The wooden strips on both sides and at the top of the door are les casins, and under the door is the doorstep (la seillée d'porte). The device used to keep the door open is a doorstop (in arrêt d'porte). A storm door (in contarvent) may be on either the front or back door. A flyscreen is in screen (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 77-78).

Miscellaneous

Some of the rooms normally found in a house are the living room (le grand bouté); the dining room (eune salle à manger), rarely used as its function is usually served by the kitchen (la tchulsine, [tʃɥizin]); the bathroom (le bathroom [bætrɥm] or in a more modern house, eune salle de bain); the attic (le griner [grɥnje] or l'attic [ætɪk]); the guest room or spare room (la chambre d'épargne [ʃɑb dəpɑɥni] not very commonly found at Cape St. George) and a built-on room (in bouté bâti sus la maison). (MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 86-88)

To get from one storey of a house to the other one uses the stairs (l'escalier [ɛskalje]) which includes the steps (les marches), the rails (les rails [rejl]) and the bannisters (les bârreaux) and stairpost (le poteau d'escalier).

In the days before oil came to be a common fuel, people used wood (du bois), mostly spruce (du prusse) or fir (du sapin), which was sawed into firewood (du bois à feu) using a sawhorse or woodhorse (in choualet [ʃwale] or sanchier [sɑtje]), and stored in the house in a woodbox (la bouète à bois [bwaɛt à bwa]).

Softwood floors were at first usually covered with canvas (d'la touèle cirée [twal sɪrɛ]) and later, with linoleum (du linoleum [le noʊliəm]). For warmth and decoration, the women folk used to make hooked rugs or mats (in tapis croché [tapi kɾɔʃe]) and braided mats (in tapis tressé).

The English word mat was also used. Mrs. Veronica Simon

comments on the art of mat making:

J'ai pas fait cette-là moi-même mais ça--mais j'ai vu faire. J'peux tresser les guinilles [gini] qu'i les font avec hein--mais c'est là c'qu'ej fais moi, j'dis, c'est croché avec d'la laine, la grosse laine, et pis in crochet hook hein. Mais rien fait d'autres. Dans in--tu mets ça dans in 'frame' de bois--dans in cardé j'pense qu'appelera-z-en français et--avec in hook [hvk] en travers du brinbag [brinbag]...

HKD: Ah yes.

--Avec du sac hein? C'est vec ça qu'est fait--et objet. ...Non, c'est pas dur à faire--c'est ienque j'mets le--le simple--chapeau d'patron d'dans, et ça c'est n--de simple croché hein...fait vec d'la grosse laine, la laine de cinq--de cinq brins. Pis in hook, in crochet--in croc j'pense on prononce ça en français. Non, ça prend pas longtemps à faire ienne de même non pus.

HKD: C'est joli, n'est-ce pas?

---Oui. In tas d'couleurs pour. Et moi, j'fais ça vec justement des bouts d'laine hein--des arbuts [de arby] d'eune manière [mənʒi:r].

(MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 84, 85)

In the old days, people used mainly outside toilets or outhouses (les toilettes [twalɛt]) or, less politely, le ohiouet [ʃiwe]. A euphemistic way of asking to use the bathroom is "Puis-je user les commodités?" (MUNFLA F2087/71-10, 87)

FURNITURE AND FARM EQUIPMENT

Materials

The woods used chiefly for house building and carpentry in general, namely white spruce (du prusse blanc), black spruce (du prusse noire), fir (le sapin) and, to some extent pine (le pin), are also used in furniture making, where the main consideration is cheapness and utility. Where, however, elegance and durability is desired, the preference is for hardwoods such as birch (du bouleau) and witch hazel

(du marisier) and occasionally oak (d'la chêne). For making chairs, birch and witch hazel are especially popular.

Furniture

Some of the furniture items commonly made in the past were chairs, rocking chairs (eune chaise; eune chaise à barcer), chair rockers (des roulouères or roulettes), tables (eune tabe), sideboards (des sideboards) and chiffonniers (in chiffonnier [ʃifani:r]), clothes chests (in coffe à hardes), clothes closets (eune armouère à hardes), rocking cradles (eune berceuse), china cabinets (armouère à vaisselle).

For turning chair-rungs a lathe is used (in tour):

I usiont in tour--on tourne le bois oui, eune grande roue comme six pieds de haut, eune grande roue--roue--roue d'bois. C'est comme six pouces d'épais. Pis t'avas 'ne manivelle que tu travaillais avec ton pied...Tu tournais la roue. T'avas 'ne marchette en bas pis tu travaillais ça avec ton pied. Ça virait, tu mettais ton barreau dans in--comment s'appelait ça--c'est in rig. Tu mettais l'barreau d'dans, pis l'barreau virait, et t'avas 'n ciseau à bois qu'tu--pour faire tes dessins [dèzin]. Ça virait. T'avais pas la peine de peser trop dur sus la marchette pour qu'ça vire--c'est comme trois ou quatre pouces. Pis ça marche--la roue virait. (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 30-31).

The lathe was used for a variety of needs, amongst others, wheelmaking. Manjo Simon gives the following description:

I faisions ça. I usiont du bois...i faisions des grandes roues comme quatre, cinq pieds de haut.
HKD: Comment s'appelait 'the rim of the wheel'?
---J'appelions ça la rim ici nous autes.
HKD: Est-ce qu'on mettait du fer peut-être?
---Oh oui, du fer, oui. Et i faisions la roue, mettaient les...dedans. Et eune fois qu'la roue ta faite, no prenait l'--l'carque de fer. No prenait ça pis no faisa in gros feu. Eune fois qu'o'ta d'dans, qu'el fer vrait rouge--quand qu'el fer vient rouge i s'allonge hein. Pis quand qu'i vient frette

i raccortchit [rako'tʃi]. C'est quand qu'el fer vna rouge i l'allongiont par-dsus la roue. Pis i vidiont d'l'eau frette dsus, le fer raccortchiait.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 31-33).

The hub of the wheel was called le bouton and the axle, l'axe [aksɛ]. Wheels of different sizes were made. For carts (eune chârrette, [ʃaret]) there were two wheels:

Oh, y a deux roues, eune axle à travers--et y a deux manouères dsus. Tu fais in [fizɛ] fig [fig] pour haler ton foin, pis tu fais in aute pour haler ton [to] fumier, pis n'importe quoi qu'tu veux haler avec. Tu faise eune bouète pour haler du bois, pour haler du fumier--tu faise eune bouète--eune bouète carrée comme cinq de carré. Pis tu faisas ça sus in swivel [swivɛl]. Ça chavirait --tu mettais to fumi à bord--mette in tit croc sus l'devant.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 33-34)

BOAT CONSTRUCTION

Types of boat built

The type of boat once commonly built and used at Cape St. George, and still used to some extent, is the flat-bottomed dory (le dôri [dori]), which has a sharp bow (in avant devant) and a narrow stern (le dêrrière), but no keel (la tchille, [tʃi]). Oars, (les avirons) originally provided the motive force. Charlie Cormier relates that he fished for caplin for fifteen years using a dory and oars:

HKD: Et quelle sorte de bateau est-ce qu'on use pour pêcher le capelan?

---Pour pêcher l'capelan? Des dôris, des dôris, oui. Pêcha des dôris.

HKD: Ah oui, à l'aviron?

---A l'aviron oui. Toute la première d'la pêche--est toute à l'aviron.

HKD: Et maintenant, on use des dôris à moteur, n'est-ce pas?

---Asteure oui, mais d'ce temps-là j'pêchais comme eune tchinzaine d'années, j'pense, à l'aviron.

(MUNFLA F2093/71-10, 3-4)

When inboard engines came on the market, fishermen began equipping their larger, sixteen-foot dories with three-horsepower Acadia engines (des engine, des acadia à trois forces [de indjan, de keidja a trwa forsa]).

Another type of boat, somewhat similar in construction to the dory, in that it is flat-bottomed and has no keel, is the flat (in flat, [flat]). It is however wider than the dory, especially in the stern, which is square, and to which is fastened an outboard motor of from ten to fifteen horsepower. It is usually fifteen or sixteen feet in length. The flat is probably the commonest type of fishing boat in use at Cape St. George today. Mr. Willy Robin describes the flat thus:

HKD: Et les flats--sont plus grands?
 ---Ah oui. I sont beaucoup plus larges. I sont pas plus longs, i sont pas plus longs. Eh bien--tchinze pieds--tchinze pieds à seize pieds. Ça s'appelle in ronne, in ronne d'ces bateaux-là. Et i usont des moteurs de--depis dix à tchinze forces--des outboard motor--depis dix à tchinze forces à choual.
 (MUNFLA F2086/71-10, 10)

Next to the flat, notes Mr. Robin, the round-bottomed motor boat is the commonest type of fishing boat (in canot à moteur). It has a keel (in canot a eune tchille) and varies in length, like the dory, depending on the use for which it is intended. Earlier the motive force was provided by oars (in canot à aviron) or sails (in canot à vouële), but today it is the inboard engine. This type of boat is pointed in the bow and wide in the stern: "Mais in canot est fa pointu d'avant et pis large de d'arrière."

Mr. Robin refers to a now long obsolete boat called eune

barge, pointed at both ends: "Mais eune barge est faite pointue des deux bouts,"

Materials and preparation

In the past the wood for boat building was cut and prepared by hand. Men went into the woods in the autumn to find suitable ruits (des belles racines) for making ribs (des membes) and trees from which to make planks (des bordés). For making dories and other boats they used fir and spruce; the former for planks and gunwales (les carreaux), the latter for ribs, bottom (le fond), stem (l'etrange), stern (l'etchusson) and stern-knee (l'etambot). Manjo Simon describes it:

Pour bâtir des doris et quoi d'même i usient du sapin et du prusse!...I usient des racines de prusse pour les membes, et pour l'fond i usient du prusse aussi. Pour l'etchusson et l'etrange et l'etambot i usient du prusse aussi. Pour le bordé i usient du sapin. Pour le carreau i usient du prusse.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 85-86)

Mr. Simon comments on the difficulty of finding "good roots for making ribs:

Oh oui c'est bien difficile. Vous montez dans l'automne avant, avant qu'la neige tombe, vous charchez 'ne belle racine pis in cabarit qu'appellions ça en français, cabarit--c'est the pattern eh, in English. Tu prends eune pioche, pis deracinais la racine. Pis tu coupais ça--equarris ça dans l'bois [dél bwj]. Pis tu emmenas ça sus d'l'eau ou sus l'épaule [apo-1]...Tu la taillaas comme i faut, rabotais sus les quate faces, pis arfilais ça. I usient eune scie à main d'ce temps-là, scie à arfiler. Des bordés et ça, (i coupiont) des bordés dans l'bois. I haliont ça--ici là-bas et equarri--pis il arfiliont ça à eune scie d'long.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 86-87)

Fir was used in preference to spruce for making planks

because it was easier to split. The trees selected were from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The ideal section for a plank was sixteen or seventeen feet in length, without knots or branches, and would be called in beau billot de bordé. With the aid of a rip saw, planks were cut one half to three quarters of an inch thick, and afterwards planed smooth with an eighteen inch plane:

Non, le sapin c'ta pus aise à fende. Du bordé--tu coupais--tu chaffais (?) du bois--chaffas in billot qu'ava tête bien seize ou dix-sept pieds d'long. Y a pas d'branches--des branches sus l'fait, mais ton bois a pas d'noeuds d'dans, tête bien ptits noeuds mais--on trouve in bordé avec des branches en masse, avec des noeuds en masse. Mais i charchiont--in billot d'bordé i appelliont ça, in billot d'bordé avait comme dix-sept--tu coupais dix-sept ou dix-huit pieds d'long sans noeuds, pas d'noeuds, pas d'branches. T'as in beau billot d'bordé.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 89)

Construction details and boat parts

After the various parts of the boat frame are securely in place, the boatbuilder can proceed with the planking. This is of two types: the carvel type, in which the planks are butted edge to edge, and the clinker type, in which the edges are overlapped at the seam sufficiently to allow for nailing. Galvanized nails are used throughout as a protection against rusting: "I usiont des clous d'zinc de c'temps-là. Ça rouilla pas dans l'eau saleyée." Clinker type planking is described as follows:

Et no passait--no faisait des clin--en anglais des clin, 'clinch', 'elink'?
HKD: 'Clinker', I think we call it 'clinker', 'clinker built'. I've heard of a clinker-built boat. That's where one edge of the board comes over the other.
---Oui, iun porte sus l'autre, oui, in clin, oui. No

faisa ça in pouce et dmi d'lar' ou in pouce in quârt d'lar'. Pis no faisait ça--l'billot--les bordés d'trois quârts d'pouce, no (fais)ait ça in quârt d'pouce d'epais... (some words unclear), in pouce in quart. Pis no faisait--faisait--(porter) sus iun sus l'auté. Pis les boutes no rabotait ça comme... (words unclear)...pis ça fait là jus hein.
HKD: Oui.

---No use des clous à cliner /klu a kline/ pour--pour (word unclear) les clins dans ça--des clous carrés d'in pouce in quârt d'long toute carrés.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 91)

Instead of using oakum to caulk the clinker-built boats, one uses a strand of wool in the joint (le clin):

HKD: And with the clinker-built boats you don't use oakum, do you?

---No, (no use) pas d'etoupe.

HKD: Pas d'etoupe?

---No met--no met--in brin d'laine--dans l'clin, in brin d'laine dans l'bordé, in brin d'laine d'dans. Ça tchient la peinture. Quand ou on peinture, la peinture est d'dans. Si on a pas d'laine, la peinture (coule) sus l'(bordé).

HKD: Ah oui.

---Mais avec in brin d'laine d'dans ça tchient la peinture là hein. Pis ça s'etanche.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 92)

In order to make the planks fit the curved contours of the hull, they have to be tapered:

I faut qu'tu divises ton bordé hein. Le--le milieu--le corps--le corps du dâri--le milieu du dâri c'--pus large qu'el devant. Si tu divises--si ton bat--est vingt--vingt-cinq pouces de milieu, et si tu divises ton bordé, we say--vingt-cinq pouces de devant, ou trente pouces de devant, vingt-cinq pouces de milieu, trente pouces de derrière--divises ton bordé. Des fois ton bordé est ienque comme trois pouces de large de devant, tête cinq pouces de large de milieu, quate pouces de large de derrière hein. Ton bateau, trois pieds de dvant, trois de derrière. Et si tu divises ton bordé--pour que ça donne la même largeur--le bordé donne la même largeur de milieu, de dvant, derrière.
(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 109-110)

To aid him in this work the builder uses dividers (in

compas) and a flexible batten (eune règle) for marking:

Oh i tailliont ça, tailliont ça de dsus l'dôri. I mettiont l'bordage à conte du dôri, à conte de l'aute, pis i tailliont dsus. I tailliont sus iun sus l'aute.

HKD: Did they use a thin stick that they could bend-- for marking?

---Oh i usiont ça aussi--eune règle.

HKD: Une règle qui--

---Ça pleya. Pis i usiont des compas pis i divisiont. Pis i usait ça aussi quand qu'i voulait.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 110)

The wood used for making planks, fir, and for making gunwales, spruce, was hard to bend and liable to break (câsser). Consequently, to make it more pliable, it was steamed (steamer [stime]) in a steam box (eune lambic, [lâbik]):

Oh, c'ta--tu faisais--eune bouête carrée comme in pied carré--et--tu mettais ça par-dsus--eune barrique, barrique [barik]--fort plein d'eau. Pis tu bouffas ça por--por qu'le steam sort de d'dans. Et ça bouilla, pis le steam passait dans cte bouête-là. Tu mettais ton bois là-d'dans. Tu le quittais steamer. Eune fois que c'ta steamé comme i faut pour le pleyer à la manière qu'tu voulais.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 87-88)

To hold gunwales (les carreaux) in place while the carpenter was fastening them, he used three or four foot wooden clamps (des chiens):

I appelliont ça des chiens. Pour mette les carreaux dedans i usiont des chiens.

HKD: Faites de bois?

---faites de bois oui. I faisiont ça en bois. I appelliont ça des chiens en français, clamps in English I suppose.

HKD: Est-ce qu'il y a des chiens de bois de différentes longdeurs?

---Oh oui, y en a des chiens de bois de trois ou quate pieds d'long. Y en a d'autres qui sont fa--fa ronds de même. Pis tu--in avisse hein.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 98-99)

They are less commonly known as serre-joints.

The following are some general remarks about boat-building. After the keel is laid, either the internal keel in the case of a flat-bottomed boat (in dôri, in flat), or the external keel in the case of a round-bottomed boat (in canot), the stem (étrave) is erected at the bow (le devant), the stern (l'etchusson) at the rear end (d'arrière), and the numerous ribs (les membres) at regular intervals in between. To strengthen the stern a stern-knee (l'étambot) is inserted between the stern and the keel.

After suitable braces have been temporarily installed to hold the frame in place, the boatbuilder fastens a longitudinal strip called the gunwale (le carreau) to the upper ends of the ribs on each side of the frame. To hold the bow in place, he inserts a kind of knee or brace between the gunwales called eune couève /kwe:v/ or eune conte-étrave /kõtətrav/.

To allow bilge-water to collect in the centre of the boat for bailing, a bilge hole or limber (in galot) is cut in each rib near the internal keel:

Oh, i l'aviont--dans les membres--dans les membres qu'i y avait--sus la place--sus la sole du bateau tu mettals des ptits trous dans les coins d'les membres. I appelliont ça des galots, des galots, des tout ptits trous que l'eau, l'eau allait d'arrière hein, au milieu du dôri. I appelliont ça des galots...

HKD: Des galots.

---I usait des galots. L'eau va passer et arvnir sus la londeur du dôri.

(MUNFLA F2092, 103-104)

After the boat has been planked the seats (les banos) are installed, being nailed to horizontal risers (eune serre) which are attached to the ribs on each side.

Along the gunwales on each side of the boat two or more thole-pins (in talet) are installed to hold the oars in place. They consist of two round pegs which fit into a thole-pin plate, both made of wood. This plate, or taletchière [taletʃe:r] sometimes takes a metal rowlock (eune dame).

To finish off the gunwales the boatbuilder attaches to their outside surface strips of wood called des faux-cârraux [fə karo]:

---The faux-cârraux--to finish it off, finish off the gunwales. On finit les cârraux, on case [keis] les cârraux (avec) les faux-cârraux.

HKD: Les faux-cârraux se placent--

---Sus l'faite des cârraux, sus l'en-hors [lā o:r].

HKD: Sus le bordé?

---Sus l'bordé, oui, correct [korek].

HKD: D'un dori.

---Oui, d'ori, aussi in canot.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 81-82)

The following are brief descriptions of how to make oars and bailing scoops:

---On faisait des avirons aussi.

HKD: Oh, des avirons.

---Des avirons à nager.

HKD: Oh mais, est-ce qu'il fallait user un--'lathe' pour ça?

---Oh non. No coupait in prusse et--je l'équarriais sus les quatre faces. On arfilait ça à la scie hein, la scie à arfiler ça. Et no rondissait ça avec in coup d'rabot, in coute à deux manches. In coup d'rabot.

HKD: In coup d'rabot.

---Oui, no rabotait ça uni...le premier, no l'rondissait ça vec in coute à deux manches. No rabotait grand hein.

(MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 11-12)

To make a bailing scoop (eune escoffe), "I faisioit ça en bois. C'est comme--mais tu fais la grandeur qu'tu voulais, sept ou huit pouces de long--in ptit manche dedans. Sus l'boute rond--tchinde--deux quarts [kwa:r] d'eau, in mi-gallon [galo] d'eau (MUNFLA F2092/71-10, 103)."

Sometimes a wooden pump was used, installed in a pump well. When a boat was beached a bung (in bung, [bung] or in touchon) was removed from the bung hole in its bottom to allow the bilge water to drain out.

A number of miscellaneous terms relating to motor and sailboats will be found in the lexicon.

This survey has presented a sampling of three areas of the lexicon of the French dialect spoken at Cape St. George: fishing, farming and carpentry. Exploratory in nature, and of interest to dialectologists, it is not a linguistic study. Lexical material, presented in context without critical or comparative notes, is intended to promote a general understanding of the dialect among students of the traditional culture of French Newfoundlanders.

One may note, however, a number of possible future lines of enquiry: a comparison of the Cape St. George dialect with other French Canadian dialects, to establish its degree of uniqueness; a study of the processes of lexical creation; an attempt to ascertain the Breton substratum of certain words; or a study of the degree and nature of lexical borrowings from English.

This exploratory survey should serve to suggest the range of rich linguistic material to be studied, and to contribute to an eventual dictionary of Newfoundland French. It is hoped too that future researchers will be encouraged to carry the enquiry still further.

A NOTE ON THE LEXICON

In the three preceding chapters the sounds of Cape St. George French have been noted phonetically. In the lexicon which follows, a more phonemic representation has been provided following each entry, as it is felt that for this section, dealing with meanings, need not pay such close attention to what may be idiosyncratic pronunciations.

Following the phonemic notation, the grammatical function of the entry is noted and, in the case of nouns, the gender, if attested. Various observed meanings for given items are provided, sometimes in citation form if there is some doubt as to the precise meaning.

Definitions have not been given because it is felt that a greater number of informants should be interviewed. This would provide a broader body of lexical data in context from which definitions could be derived.

Although it may cause some inconvenience to some researchers, dialect forms have been maintained in their alphabetical order for the benefit of those interested in the reading of folklore texts in dialect. In all, some 723 entries are made.

A Lexicon of Words and Expressions Relating to the
Vocabulary of Fishing, Farming and Carpentry in the
French Spoken at Cape St. George, Port-au-Port Pen-
insula, Newfoundland

A

Aboutir [abuti:r], v.t. To join (wood): aboutir du bois.

Abri [abri], s.m. Shelter: I rend dans le hâve à l'abri.

Le bateau est à l'abri du cap.

Acopeau [akopo], s.m.. Wood chip (from axe, hatchet).

Adic [adi:k], s.m. Haddock: Des fois no prend du adic, aussi.

Affiler [afile], v.t. To file, to sharpen (saw, etc): affiler les scies.

Aftergrass [aftergraz:s], s.m.? Aftergrass: Oui, apra qu'el foin est fauché, j'appelons ça aftergrass.

Aidguille [edzi], s.f. 1. A sewing needle. 2. Wooden needle for mending nets: On fait ça avec eune aidguille, du fil dsus.

Aignon [enjɔ], s.m. Onion.

Aigue [eɛ], adj. Sour, bitter: La vinette--c'est eune harbe, c'est aigue pas mal.

Aire [ɛ:r], s.m. Allway, entrance (of barn): In aire j'appelons ça ici.

Alagna [alan], s.m.? Awl, a carpenter's tool.

Allée [ale], s.m. Path (between two fields): In morceau enteur deux morceaux--j'appelons ça in allée ici. Je mettons in allée.

Allonger (s') [salɔʒe], v. refl. 1. (Of resin) To thin out: Mais si tu mets de l'huile dedans, ça s'allonge, comme de l'encens. 2. (Of iron) To expand: Quand qu'el fer vient rouge i s'allonge.

Alondé [alɔde], adj. Flooded: in terrain bas alondé de

de l'eau.

Amancher (s') [samãʃe], v. refl. To fit: C'est 'n ring de fer qui s'amanche sus in bois.

Amârre [ama:r], s.m.(?) Mooring-line: No use des amârres hein, pt-ête bien vingt-cinq ou trente brasses de filin, à chaque anque--ça tchient le trappe raide.

Amârrer [amare], v.t. 1. To tie, attach: Pis t'amârres in gros filin, amârrer in choual. 2. To moor: Mais in trappe à saumon, c'est amârré d'la côte, fa mouillage d'la côte.

Amener [anne], v.t. 1. To guide (plough): Pis y a in homme qui l'amène. 2. (of cow) To calve: Va amener.

Amincir [amɛsi:r], v.t. To thin (wood): Je l'amincissions à l'épaisseur qu'ej voulions.

An [ã], s.m. Year: Mais j'plantons dans la même terre pour deux ou trois ans.

Animau [animo], s.m. Animal, pl. des animaux, animals, cattle.

Année [anɛ], s.f. Year: Oh, y a ieu des patates en masse et année.

Anque [ã:k], s.f.? Anchor: Oh, ça c'est les anques de fer, ça--ça c'est pour les goélettes.

Andain [ãdɛ], s.m.? 1. Swath (amount of grass cut by scythe in one sweep): Ah oui, c'est la planche au bout d'la faucheuse pour tchien--pour virer l'foin--pour faire l'andain. 2. Roll of grass left by raker: In roule de foin qu'el rateau (à choual) fait. (A windrow).

Le roule--j'appelons ça l'andain--l'andain d'foin.

Août [au], s.m. August.

Aplomb (d') [aplɔ̃], adj. phr. 1. Steep: In cap d'aplomb.

2. Eune ligne d'aplomb, a plumbline.

Arçon [arsɔ̃], s.m. Ox bow, curved piece of a yoke.

Arête [arɛ:t], s.m. Backbone (of fish): In arête de hareng,
in arête de maquereau.

Arfiler [arfile], v.t. To rip saw: Eune scie à arfiler;
arfiler d'la planche.

Armède [armed], s.m. Remedy, cure.

Armeille [armɛj], s.f. Udder: Eune armeille, eune armeille
d'vache.

Armouère [armwe:r], s.f. Closet, cupboard: Armouère à
hardes, clothes closet; armouère à vaisselle, china
cabinet.

Arpas [arpa], s.m. Feed, meal: In arpas d'avouène.

Arracher [araje], v.t. To take out, pull out, up: I les
arrachiont de d'dans; j'arrachions les chousses.

Arrime [arim], s.m. 2. A store, pile: Mette d'la morue en
arrime.

Arrimer [arime], v.t. To pile (up): J'peux arrimer d'la
morue.

Artirer [artire], v.t. To remove: La salleebarde ça o'tait
pour artirer le hounard de d'dans le boiler.

Artchuler [artʃyle], v.i. 1. To back up: Artchule! (order
to horse). 2. To pull back: Artchuler aus les cordeaux
pis les mors.

Arvirer [arvire], v.t. To turn over (fish, etc): Arvirer la morue (pour chasser).

Attraper [atrap], v.t. & v.i. 1. To reach: I fendiont la machecoui iou-c-qu'i pouvit attraper en haut jusqu'à la racine. 2. To catch (fish): Attraper du capelan. 3. To have, get (a storm etc): Attraper eune tempête. 4. To take: T'attrapes ton couteau.

Auge [o:ɛ], s.m. 1. Trough (of grindstone): Tu mets de l'eau dans in auge--la meule vire dans l'eau, ça tchient la meule trempe. 2. Drinking trough (for animals): Avant i usiont des auges dans les granges.

Automne [oton], s.m. Fall, autumn.

Aviron [avirɔ], s.m. Oar: Des dōris à l'aviron.

Avisse [avis], s.m. Screw: In avisse à tête ronde; à tête plate.

Avisser [avise], v.t. To screw, screw on, screw in.

Avouène [avwen], s.f.? Oats: Ej semons d'l'avouène là aussi.

Avril [avri], s.m. April: Asteure i commençont la pêche au homard dans le--le vingt d'avril.

Axle [aksɛl], s.m. Axle (of wheel).

B

Bague [bag], s.f. 1. Harness ring (of harness). 2. Ring (in bull's nose).

Baille [baj, baj], s.f. Tub, used for tanning nets or salting fish.

Ballot [balɔ], s.m. Bale: In bale [beɛl] de foin--in ballot

d'foin j'appelons ça.

Banc [bɑ̃], s.m. Seat, thwart (of boat).

Bardeau [bardø], s.m. Shingle (of roof).

Bardoter [bardote], v.t. To shingle (roof).

Barge [barʒ], s.f. 1. Haystack: Mettre le foin en barges, to put the hay in stacks. 2. Kind of boat, now obsolete, pointed at both ends.

Bâriolé [bariɔle], adj. Striped: Eune vache bâriolée.

Bârouette [barwɛt], s.f. Wheelbarrow.

Bârre [ba:r], s.f. 1. Wooden crosspiece or rung (of slipway). 2. Long wooden bar attached to capstan spindle. 3. Bar (of iron). 4. Drive-shaft of mower: Eune bârre de faux, eune bârre qui drive la faux. 5. Tiller.

Bârré [bare], adj. Striped (cow): Eune vache bârrée.

Bârreau [barø], s.m. 1. Bannister, baluster (of stairs). 2. Spoke (of wheel). 3. Rung (of chair).

Barrique [barik], s.f. Puncheon: Des puncheons i appellont, ça, des grands barriques de quatre-vingt-dix gallons.

Bas [ba], s.m. Bottom (of thing).

Bateau [batø], s.m. Boat: Haler ton bateau en haut.

Bâton [batɔ̃], s.m. 1. Stick (of wood). 2. Stalk (of potato): Le bâton d'la patate, bâton d'patate.

Beau, belle [bo, bel], adj. Fine, lovely: In beau champ; eune belle ferme.

Bec [bɛk], s.m. Ploughshare: Y a in bec deus, in bec d'charrue.

Beets [bi:t], s.m.? Beets.

Bélier [bɛlje], s.m. Ram: Ouf, no met in jouc sus les béliers.

Bête [bɛ:t, bejt], s.f. Animal. La bête à cornes, cattle.

Beugler [bɛgle], v.i. To bellow: In taureau, i beugue.

Billot [biʝo], s.m. Log: Arfiler des billot; in billot d'bordé.

Blé [ble], s.m. Corn (maize).

Bloc [blok], s.m. Block. Bloc pour le papi emeri, sanding block; bloc de ciment, concrete block.

Boeuf, boeufs [boɛf, boɛf], s.m. Ox.

Boiler [boiler], s.m. Boiler (for cooking lobsters).

Bois [bwa, bwɔ], s.m. Wood. Bois dur, hardwood; bois à feu, firewood. (In pl.) Woods, forest.

Bon, -ne [bɔ̃, bɔn], adj. Good: du bon terrain; d'la bonne terre.

Bordage [bɔrda:ʒ], s.m. Planking.

Bordé [bɔrde], s.m. Plank (of boat): In beau billot d'bordé, a tree stem of sixteen to eighteen feet, without knots or branches, suitable for making planks.

Boquer [boke], v.i. (Of horse) To buck: Le chival boque.

Borbier [bɔrbje], adj. Boggy: terrain borbier; as s.m. In borbier, a bog.

Bord [bo:r], s.m. 1. Side: Tu les équarris sus les quatre borde. 2. Adv. phrase à bord, on board: Haler la morue à bord.

Bordée [bɔrde:i], s.f. Storm: Et le mois d'mai quand qu'el temps est frette et on attrape eune bordée, c'est rough

pas mal. Eune bordée d'neige, a snowfall.

Bosse [bɔs], s.f. Painter (rope used to tie up a boat).

Bouchure [bʊʃy:r], s.f. Fence.

Bouée [bʊɛj], s.f. Buoy. Eune bouée de tangon, large mooring buoy, made of wood, sharpened at each end.

Bouère [bʊɛ:r], v.i. To drink.

Bouête [bʊɛ:t], s.f. Box. Eune bouête à bois, a woodbox; eune bouête à moulures, mitre box; eune bouête de châssis, a window box.

Bouête [bʊɛt], s.f. Bait. On met d'la bouête sus l'croc.

Le hareng c'est la première bouête du printemps. Bouête à noumârd, bouête à morue. Variant spelling: bouette.

Bouêter [bʊɛtɛ], v.t. To bait: Bouêter le croc.

Bouillir [bʊj:r], v.i. & v.t. To boil. I faisient bouillir d'l'eau. L'ecorce bouillait dans in baril. On bouille d'la brai.

Bouger [bʊʒɛ], v.i. To move.

Bouleau [bʊlɔ], s.m. Birch: Pour faire des chaises i usient du bouleau.

Boulon [bʊlɔ̃], s.m. (Screw-) nut.

Bourrique [bʊr:k], s.m. Haddock.

Route [bʊt], s.m. 1. End: Mais eune barge est faite pointue des deux routes. 2. Bit: J'avions in ptit route d'sel.

3. Room: Le grand route, living room.

Boutique [bʊtik], s.f. Shop: On achète ça à la boutique.

Bouton [bʊtɔ̃], s.m. Hub (of wheel).

Bouvet [bʊvɛ], s.m. Tongue and groove plane.

Bouveter [buvte], v.t. To tongue and groove wood: pour
bouveter du bois.

Boyârd [boja:r], s.m. Handbarrow, carried by two men, for
carrying fish. The bottom is lathed to let water drain
out: in boyârd carré. For carrying water: In boyârd
à eau.

Brai [brɛ], s.f. Caulking pitch, made from resin (la rousine)
boiled with cod liver oil or coal tar, to prevent it
becoming brittle, then poured over the oakum-caulked
seams.

Bras [bra], s.m. 1. Arm. 2. Handle or stilt (of plough):
La charrue à choual ava deux bras. 3. Leader (of trap).

Brayer [breje], v.t. To caulk; to cover seams with pitch.

Brasse [bras], s.f. Fathom: Les rets à hareng avont-entour
de vingt à vingt-cinq brasses de long.

Brasseyer [brasaje], v.t. To gather up (fish), as, for
example, in damp weather: Brasseyer la morue.

Bride [brid], s.f. Bridle.

Brider [bride], v.t. To bridle: I s'tord la dgeule, in
choual têt, eune fois qu'il est bridé.

Brise [bri:z], s.f. Breeze: Quand qu'tu attrapes eune brise
venant du suroît, c'est rough pas mal. Eune brise de
vent.

Brocher [broʃɛ], v.t. To knit (nets, etc.): I faut brocher
in aute maille.

Brouiller (se) [se bruʃɛ], v. refl. To tangle (of nets etc.).

Brousser [bruse], v.t. To cover with boughs: Bien, apra ça
tu brousses ton vignot comme i faut.

Brousse [brvs], s.f.? Boughs: Pis tu vas dans les bois
charcher des brousses. Tu coupes des brousses, tu les
chârries.

Brûlage [bryla:], s.m. Burnt-over area of forest, where
blueberries (des belvets) often grow.

Brumer [bryme], v.i. To low, to moo: La vache, a brume.

Bulk (en) [balk], noun phr. In bulk (hay, fish): Mette
le foin en bulk; mette les morues en bulk.

Butte [byt], s.f. 1. Hill, cliff: Nous vivons au pied d'une
butte. 2. Bump (on surface of the ground): ptites buttes.

Cabane [kaban], s.f. (Wood, log) cabin; cabane de l'engin,
engine house (on boat).

Cabarit [kabari], s.m. Pattern (used to cut boat ribs, etc.):
Vous charchez 'ne belle racine pis (vous prenez) in
cabarit.

Câbe [kab], s.m. Cable.

Câboché [kabɔʃe], adj. (Of horse) which scares easily, and
bolts.

Caborne [kaborn], adj. (Of tree trunk) hollow: Ca c'est
quand qu' in âbe c'est creux en deous.

Cadenas [kadna], s.m. Padlock.

Cage [ka:], s.f. Wooden cage anchored off-shore for holding
lobsters as they are hauled out of pots. They may be
left there for a week or more: Eune cage, c'est pour

tchinde le houpârd en vie. La cage est au large et pis est mouillée au large, et pis quâ(nd) qu'on hale le potte i prennent le houpârd, pis i l'mettent dans la cage. On les met dans la cage pour la semaine ou plus.

Asteure i n'usent pus des cages, i usent des bouêtes.

Câillou /kaju/, s.m. Rock, stone: Tu prends in gros câillou carré. In the place name Trois Câilloux, Three Rock Cove.

Caler /kale/, v.i. To sink: Le plomb cale au fond.

Canot /kano/, s.m. Round-bottomed boat. Canot à moteur, motor boat; canot à vouèle, sail boat.

Cap /kap/, s.m. Cliff: Oh i les halont en haut sus l'cap.

In the place name Cap-St.-Georges, Cape St. George.

Capelan /kaplā/, s.m. Caplin: Sus la fin d'jin j'aouons l'capelan.

Capestan /kapestā/, s.m. Capstan. Used for hauling boats up a slip, or pulling stumps from the ground.

Carque /sark/, s.m. 1. Hoop: In carque de fer. 2. In carque de potte, wooden semicircle of lobster pot.

Cârotte /karot/, s.f. Carrot.

Cârreau /karo/, s.m. Gunwale.

Cârré /kare/, adj. 1. Steep (of cliff). 2. Square: Et in trappe, c'est fait comme eune bouête, c'est fait carré. 3. s.m. A hay pound: In cârré d'foin, cârré à foin.

Cârrielle /karijel/, s.f. Riding sleigh, with seat facing sideways: La pus grande partie du monde aviont in

choual et eune ptite cârrielle.

Câsier [kazje], s.m. Lobster pot (term allegedly more used at La Grand'Terre (Mainland) than at Cape St. George, where in potte is used.

Casin [keisɪn], s.m. (Window) casing.

Câssée [kase], s.f. A la câssée du jour, at daybreak.

Câsser [kase], v.i. & v.t. To break up: La rosine va câsser. To break off: I câsse la tête d'la morue; câsser eune corne (of cows).

Ceinturet [sɛtyre], s.m. Belly band (of harness on horse).

Chaise [ʃɛ:z], s.f. Chair. Chaise à barcer, rocking chair.

Chambe [ʃɑ:b], s.f. Bedroom. Chambe d'epargne, guest room.

Champ [ʃɑ], s.m. Field.

Chapeau [ʃapo], s.m. Chimney-cowl, hood.

Charge [ʃarʒ], s.m. Load: Eune bonné charge d'morue.

Chârgeuse [ʃarʒɔ:z], s.f. Hayloader: La chârgeuse, c'est pour chârger l'foin deus.

Châriot [ʃarjo], s.m. Truck (of la grande forche à foin).

Chârreter [ʃartɛ], v.t. To load (on to a cart).

Chârretée [ʃartɛ], s.f. Cartload (of hay/etc.): Eune charge de foin--c'est eune charretée j'appelons ça.

Chârrette [ʃartɛ], s.f. Cart (with two wheels and two shafts): Pour haler des roches j'usions eune chârrette.

Chârrier [ʃarje], v.t. To cart (away, out): Tu coupes des brousses, tu les chârries.

Chârrue [ʃary], s.f. Plough: On chavire la terre avec la chârrue.

Chârtil [tarti], s.m. Haywaggon, rack.

Chasser [tasse], v.t. To drive in (nails, etc).

Châssis [tasi], s.m. Window. Bois de châssis, window sash;
bouête de châssis, window box.

Chauffer [tofe], v.i. (Of hay that has just been cut): to
get warm: I chauffe.

Chavirer [tavire], v.t. 1. To turn over, upside down (boat,
barrel, etc): Je roulions l'baril dehors, pis j'el
chavirions. 2. To upset, to change: Et depuis
c'tremblement d'terre-là ç'a toute chaviré. 3. To turn
over the ground: On chavire la terre avec la charrue.
4. To spill (a liquid).

Chemin [tme], s.m. 1. Road: Et du monde vivent l'long du
du chemin. 2. Slipway. 3. Set (of saw): Donner du
chemin à eune scie, to set a saw.

Chêne [ten], s.f. Oak.

Chesser [tése], v.t. & v.i. To dry: I l'faisient chesser,
l'machecoui.

Chesseresse [tesres], s.f. Dryness, drought: La chesseresse
d'été.

Chèvre [tev], s.f. Goat.

Chevron [tavrè], s.m. Rafter.

Chien [tje], s.m. Wood-clamp.

Chiffonier [tifenier], s.m. Chiffonier.

Chiminée [timine], s.f. Chimney. See also s.v. Chouinée.

Chique [tnk], s.f. Cud (of cow etc): A ringe sa chique.

Choual, -als [tval, -al], s.m. Horse.

Choualet [ʃwale], s.m. Sawhorse. See also s.v. Sanchier.

Chiouet [ʃiwet], s.m. Outhouse, outdoor toilet (vulgar).

Chouille [ʃwi], s.f. 1. Peg, dowel: Une chouille de bois. 2. Bolt (of door).

Chouinée [ʃwine], s.f. Chimney. See also s.v. Chiminée; this form (chouinée) seems to be most common.

Choussé [ʃus], s.f. Tree stump: Artirer les chousses. Mécanique à chousses, stump-grubber.

Choux [ʃu], s.m. Cabbage.

Choux-rave [ʃurav], s.m. Turnip. Choux-raves farouches, wild turnips.

Cirage [siraʃ], s.m. Oilclothes, oilskins and now applied to rubber clothes. Usu. pl.

Ciseau [sizo], s.m. Chisel; in ciseau à bois.

Claborder [klaborde], v.t. To clapboard (a house).

Clarcir [klarsir], v.t. To clear (land): On va clarcir in morceau d'terre.

Clenche [klãʃ], s.f. Latch (on a door).

Clin [kli], s.m. Olinker joint of a clinker built boat.

Cloche [kloʃ], s.f. Bell: In jeu d'cloches, a set of bells (on a horse's harness).

Clou [klu], s.m. Nail. Clou d'zinc [zẽ], clou galvanisé, galvanized nail; clou à finir, finishing nail; clou à felt, felt nail; clou à cliner, clinching nail.

Clouter [klute], v.t. To nail.

Coffe [kof], s.f. Chest: Une coffe à hardes, clothes chest.

Collant [kɔlɑ̃], adj. Sticky (of clayey soil, pug): La terre est collante.

Colle [kɔl], s.f. Glue.

Collé [kɔle], p.p. (from coller, to fasten): Fastened: Rien y-a in plomb qu'est collé sus la ligne.

Collet [kɔle], s.m. Head (of codfish), neck.

Collier [kɔlje], s.m. (Horse) collar: Le collier d'choual.

Les bois d'collier, hames.

Colique [kɔlik], s.f. Colic (horse's ailment).

Commodités [kɔmɔdite], s.f.pl. Toilet (euphemistic).

Compas [kɔpa], s.m. Dividers; compas à bois.

Conduire [kɔdviʁ], v.t. To lead (cow to bull): I la conduit au taureau.

Contarvent [kɔtarvɑ̃], s.m. Storm window.

Conte-etraive [kɔtɛtra:v], s.f.? Kind of knee or brace inserted between gunwales at bow to hold it in place.

See also s.v. Couève.

Cordeau [kɔdo], s.m. Rein (usu. in pl.): Tu hales sus les cordeaux.

Cordonnier [kɔrdɔnje], s.m. (Carpenter's) chalk line.

Cornailler (se) [s kɔrnaʃe], v.refl. (Of horned animals) To butt one another.

Corne [kɔʁn], s.f. Horn (of animal); la bête à cornes, cattle. 2. Curved arm of killick: Tu passes in trou sous chaque corne d'la picasse. 3. Claw (of hammer): In marteau à cornes.

Corps [kɔʁ], s.m. Body. 2. Shank (of screw, nail).

Côte /ko:t/, s.f. Sea shore, coast: Les capelans roulent à la côte.

Côté /kote/, s.m. Side (of house, etc): Les quatre côtés d'la maison, côté d'en-hors, outside wall.

Coteau /koto/, s.m. Little hill: In coteau, c'est 'ne tite butte.

Coton /kot/, s.m. Cotton, formerly much used for making fishing nets.

Cou /ku/, s.m. 1. Neck. 2. Beam or neck (of plough).

Coucher /kufe, kufe/, v.t. To stow (codfish for salting): Coucher la morue pour la saler. Au soleil couché, at sunset.

Coude /ku:d/, v.t. To sew.

Couëve /kwe:v/, s.f. Gunwale brace. See also s.v. Contre-étrave.

Couler /kule/, v.i. & v.t. 1. To leak, sink: Le bateau va couler. 2. To trickle: La saumure coule dedans la morue. 3. To sink: Pis j'coulons ça au fond.

Couper /kupe/, v.t. 1. To cut: I coupiont l'ecorce en bas. 2. To dock (animal's tail): Couper la tcheue du choual. 3. To cut (with saw): Couper à travers du grain, avec le grain (du bois).

Coupe-vite /kupvit/, s.m. Glass-cutter.

Coupure /kupy:r/, s.f. 1. Cut (of saw etc), 2. Slot (in head of screw).

Couteau /kuto/, s.m. 1. Couteau à piquer, gutting knife; couteau à trancher, splitting knife. 2. Coulter (of

plough): In couteau d'chârrue. 3. Curved knife for trimming horses' hooves: In couteau croche. 4. Couteau à deux manches, drawknife.

Couture [kuty:r], s.f. Seam: Cela depend d'la couture d'la sole du bateau.

Couvarte [kuvart], s.f. Blanket. Couvarte de choual, horse blanket.

Covarture [kovarty:r], s.f. Roof (of house, barn etc).

Craque [krak], s.f. Crack: Eune craque dans la terre.

Craqué [krake], p.p. v. craquer, Cracked: La terre fendue ou craquée.

Crayon [kræjɔ̃], s.m. Pencil. Crayon d'sarpente, carpenter's pencil.

Crèche [krɛʃ], s.f. 1. Manger. 2. Cow stall.

Creuseur [krøzø:r], s.f. Depth (of furrow, etc).

Creux, -euse [krø, -ø:z], adj. 1. Hollow (tree). 2. Deep (water): L'eau creuse; quate brasses de creux. 3. Adv. deeply: Labourer creux (in ploughing).

Créyer [kræje], v.i. To neigh: J'disons "Les chouals creyons" nous autés.

Crin [krɛ̃], s.m. Mane (of horse).

Croc [krɔk], s.m. Hook (for fishing): On bouète le croc. A snap hook (for fastening harness traces).

Croche [krɔʃ], adj. Curved, bent: Deux morceaux d'bois croches.

Crocher [krɔʃe], v.t. To grab: L'anque croche le fond. Tu bouète ton croc, pis l'morue le croche.

Crotte [krɔt], s.f. Horse droppings, dung: Des crottes de chenal.

Croupion [krupijɔ̃], s.m. Rump: Le croupion--c'est les hanches de chenal.

Cultivateur [kyltivateʁ], s.m. Farmer (less common than fermier).

D

Dame [dam], s.f. Metal rowlock.

Dârrière [darjeʁ], s.m. Stern (of boat). 2. prep. Behind.

Deboute [dəbut], adv. Upright.

Dechesser [dəʃɛsɛ], v.i. To let dry up (cow's milk).

Decoller [dəkolɛ], v.t. To remove (head of codfish, etc).

Decolleur [dəkolɛ:ʁ], s.m. Gutter (of codfish); the man who cuts open (fend, pique) the cod removes the guts (artire les tripâilles) and breaks off (câsse; décolle) the head (see s.v. Piqueur).

Decorner [dəkɔrne], v.t. To clip (horns of cow, bull etc).

Degoutture [dəguty:ʁ], s.f. Milk left in cow's udder after milking.

Defrichage [dəfrɛʃa:ʒ], s.m. Land-clearing.

Defricher [dəfrɛʃɛ], v.t. To clear (land). See s.v. Desairer.

Degoutter [dəgute], v.i. To drain (of pickle).

Delier [dəlje], v.t. To thin out (wood with a plane).

Dent [dɑ̃], s.f. Tooth (of person, animal); tooth of saw.

Depêché [dəpɛʃɛ], p.p., Fished out: (Of haddock): Le adic est toute depêché.

Derive [dʁi:v], adv. phr. en derive, drifting: On fauche

en derive. Pour pêcher à la faux i pêchont toute en derive.

Derocher [daroʃe], v.t. To dig up (big rocks): Derocher, c'est arracher eune grosse roche de d'dans l'morceau.

Desairer [dazare], v.t. To clear (land): Ici, la pus grande partie des morceaux, des champs d'terre, a té desairée par les vieux Français.

Deteinde [detɛ:ɛ], v.i. To fade: Apra deux ou trois ans çà deteindait, la teinture.

Devant [dəvɑ̃], s.m. 1. Front (of house). 2. Bow (of boat). 3. Prep. in front of.

Deux-sus-quatre [dø sy kat], s.m. Two-by-four (lumber).

Devisser [dəvise], v.t. To unscrew.

Dgébarge [dʒebarʒ], s.f. Herring dipnet.

Dgeule [dʒœl], s.f. 1. Mouth (of horse, etc). 2. Entrance for lobsters to lobster pot: Un potté à trois dgeules.

Dgignes [dʒiɲ], s.f. pl. Gills: On met la branche ou la ligne à travers les dgignes du poisson.

Dgirouette [dʒirwet], s.f. Weathervane.

Disque [dʁs], s.m. Disc (of harrow).

Diviser [divize], v.t. To divide (a line with dividers).

Dja [dʒa], adv. Allez dia! Call to horse to make it go left.

Doche [dɔʃ], s.f. Sourdock (weed), usu. in pl.

Dôri [dori], s.m. Dory.

Drill [dril], s.m. Drill: In drill lectrique, electric drill.

Driver [draive], v.t. To drive, drive in: Tu drives çà dans la terre.

E

Ecârt [ɛka:r], s.m. Corner (of file, etc): Eune lime à trois ecârts; eune moulure à trois ecârts.

Echampeau [ɛʃɑ̃po], s.m. Leader, cast (of fishing line), a piece of stiff line joining the sinker to the hook.

Echourie [ɛʃuri], s.f. A landing, a small beach, where a boat can be hauled up; a man-made landing for the same purpose.

Echousser [ɛʃuse], v.t. To grub, uproot (stumps).

Egoûter [ɛgute], v.t. To drain (codfish etc).

Ecorce [ɛkɔrs], s.f. Bark (of tree).

Encornet [ɛkɔrneʃ], s.m. Squid.

Encrot [ɛkro], s.m. Thread (of screw).

Endroit [ɑ̃drwa], s.m. Place: Les endroits qu'y a c'est rocheux.

Engin [ɑ̃ʒɛ], s.m. Engine: Des petits engins d'trois forces à choul.

Engrais [ɑ̃grɛ], s.m. Fertilizer: Mettre de l'engrais sus la terre.

Enoueyer [ɑ̃weje], v.t. To send: Nous les enoueyons aux champs.

Epais [ɛpɛi], adj. Thick.

Epaisseur [ɛpɛsɛ:r], s.f. Thickness.

Epârer [ɛpare], v.t. To spread out: I epârlont l'machecoui sus in plancher. Epârer la morue.

Epingue [ɛpɛ:g], s.f. 1. Wooden roller or pin (placed under a boat for hauling it up a slipway). 2. Metal hook (of

squid jigger).

Épingler [əpɛ̃gle], v.t. To scull (boat).

Epissouère [əpisswɛ:r], s.m. Marlinspike.

Équarrir [əkari:r], v.t. To square (timber).

Escalier [ɛskalje], s.m. Stairs. Poteau d'escalier, stair-post.

Escoffe [ɛskɔf], s.f. Bailing scoop.

Espérer, var. Aspérer, Spérer [ɛspere, aspere, sperɛ], v.t.
To wait for.

Etabe [ɛta:b], s.f. Stable, cowshed; part of barn where cows are housed.

Etabli [ɛtabli], s.m. Workbench.

Etable [ɛtal], s.f. Splitting table (for codfish).

Etambot [ɛtābot], s.m. Stern-knee (of boat).

Etancher [ɛtāfe], v.t. To make watertight: Etancher d'quoi
qui coule.

Etau [ɛto], s.m. Carpenter's vice.

Etchérre [ɛtʃɛ:r], s.f. Square (tool): Etcherre carrée,
steel or framing square; ptite etcherre, set or try square.

Etchume [ɛtʃym], s.f. Sea foam.

Etchusson [ɛtʃysɔ̃], s.m. Stern (of boat).

Été [ɛte], s.m. Summer.

Etrave [ɛtra:v], s.f. Step, stern post (of boat).

F

Face [fas], s.f. 1. Exterior side (of house). 2. Side (of
object):

Fansion [fãsjɔ̃], s.f. Foundation (of house, barn).

Farme [farm], s.f. Farm.

Farmier [farmje], s.m. Farmer.

Farouche [faruʃ], adj. (Of plants) wild; (of horses, etc), wild, unruly.

Faucher [foʃe], v.t. 1. To mow: Faucher l'foin. 2. To jig (with cod or squid jigger): On fauche, on fait la ligne vnir haut et bas. J'fauchons l'encornet.

Faucheuse [foʃø:z], s.f. Mechanical or horse-drawn mower.

Y a eune faucheuse mecanique--mais la pus grande partie. Ici abouont des faucheuses à choul.

Fausse-pièce [fospijs], s.f. Deadwood (of boat).

Faux [fo], s.f. 1. Codjigger: La morue mord sus la faux. 2. Scythe. 3. Blade (of scythe): La lame--j'appelons ça 'ne faux. 4. Blade (of mower).

Faux-cârréau [fokaro], s.m. Finishing strip attached to a boat's gunwale.

Faux-cordeaux [fo kordo], s.m. pl. Check-rains.

Faux-manche [fo mã:ʃ], s.m. Snath or snead (long curved handle of scythe).

Fende [fã:d], v.t. & v.i. To split: I fendiont le machecoui.

2. To split: Pour peur qu'la tête (du capestan) fende.

3. s.f. Slot (in screw head).

Fer [fã:r], s.m. Iron. Le fer du rabot, iron blade of plane.

Fer à galfat, caulking iron (usually made of hardwood).

Fermer, fârmier [ferme, ferme], v.t. To close.

Feu [fø], s.f. Fire (man-made or natural): In feu d'forêt.

Fièvre [*fjɛv*], s.f. Fever: La fièvre du lette, milk fever (of cows).

Fil [*fɪl*], s.m. 1. String, twine. 2. Fil d'aplomb, plumb-line. 3. Thread (of screw).

Filer [*fɪlɛ*], v.t. 1. To thread (needle). 2. To sharpen: On file la faux avec une pierre à faux.

Filin [*fɪlɪn*], s.m. Rope: J'amarrons l'filin là.

Flat [*flaʔ*], s.m. Flat (flat-bottomed boat).

Fletan [*flɛʔa*], s.m. Halibut.

Flotte [*fɪʔt*], s.f. Float (for nets): J'avions des flottes de bois.

Flotter [*flɔʔtɛ*], v.t. To float: Flotter leurs rets.

Foin [*fɔɪn*], s.m. Hay.

Fond [*fɔ̃*], s.m. 1. Bottom (of boat). 2. Bottom (of sea). 3. Concrete footing: le fond d'ciment. 4. Foundation (of house, etc.).

Fondation [*fɔ̃dasjɔ̃*], s.f. Foundation (of building): Placer la fondation en pierre, en roche.

Forces [*fɔ̃rs*], s.f.pl. Forces à chenal, horse-power: Des petits engins d'trois forces à chenal.

Forge [*fɔ̃ʁ*], s.f. Forge.

Fouète [*fɔɪɛʔ*], s.m. Whip.

Forche [*fɔ̃ʁʃ*], s.f. Fork. Forche à foin, hayfork; une grande forche à foin, large hayfork attached to the ridge of the barn; not used at Cape St. George.

Forchée [*fɔ̃ʁʃɛj*], s.f. Forkful, hayfork load.

Frais, fraîche [frɛj, frɛʃ], adj. Fresh.

Frayer [frɛʃe], v.i. To spawn: Le hareng fraye au printemps.

Frette [frɛt], adj. Cold.

Frontal [frɔ̃tal], s.m. Headband (of harness): C'est l'devant d'la bride.

Fumer [fyme], v.t. To manure: Fumer la terre.

Fumier [fymje], s.m. Manure: Epârer du fumier sus la terre. Eune forche à fumier, manure fork.

G

Galfauter [galfɔ̃te], galfater [galfate], v.t. To caulk, "cark" a boat: Mais si tu l'galfoutes tu vas l'etancher.

Galot [galo], s.m. Limber hole (in boat's rib, to allow bilge water to run into centre of boat for bailing).

Garant [garā], s.m. The steel cable of the grande forche à foin.

Garde-grain [gardəgrɛ̃], s.m. Stringer or ridgepole of roof.

Garde-z-yeux [gardəzjɛ], s.m.pl. Blinkers (for horse).

Garleton [garlɛtɔ̃], s.m. Gullet (of cow, etc.).

Gee [ʒi], ex. Call to horse to turn to the right.

Gencive [ʒɛsiv], s.f. usu. pl. Gum: Les gencives enflées, swollen gums (horse ailment, for which the cure is to slit the gums).

Glisser [glise], v.i. To slip, slide: Le fond du bateau glisse.

Goëlette [gwɛlɛt], s.f. Schooner.

Goémon [gwemɔ̃], s.m. Kelp.

Gorge [gorʒ], s.f. Throat.

Gorlot [gɔrlɔ], s.m. 1. Harness bell: Et les gorlots 1 sont ronds. 2. Small round potatoes: Des ptites patates ou des gorlots--ptits comme des gorlots.

Gornabe [gɔrnab], s.f. Metal bar or pipe inserted in the foot of capstan spindle.

Got [gɔ], s.m. Stomach, throat (of fish).

Gouge [gu:ʒ], s.f. Gouge.

Gouttière [gutje:r], s.f. Gutter (of roof).

Gouvernail [guvénaɪ], s.m. Rudder.

Grain [grɛ̃], s.m. Grain (of wood): Couper à travers du grain, avec le grain.

Graine [grɛn], s.f. Seed: J'semons d'la graine de foin là.

Graisse [grɛs], s.f. Fat: La graisse de lard, pork fat, fat-back pork.

Grandeur [grãdœ:r], s.f. Size (of object).

Grange [grã:ʒ], s.f. Barn.

Grappin [grapɔ̃], s.m. Grapnel.

Grasse [gra:s], adj. (Of soil) heavy, clayey: La terre est grasse--ça srait du pug en anglais.

Gratteur [gratœ:r], s.m. Scraper.

Grave [gra:v], s.f. Beach.

Gréments [grɛmã], s.m.pl. 1. Gréments d'choual, harness.

2. Gréments d'farme, farm implements. 3. Fishing gear; in parc à gréments, storage place.

Grinier [grinjɛ], s.m. Ceiling, attic.

Gros, -se [gro, gro:s], adj. Big, large.

Guiber [gibe], v.t. To gut (a fish).

Guillaume [gɪjo:r], s.m. Rabbet plane: Ah oui, les vieux appellent ça guillaume aussi, oui. See also s.v. Rabot.

H

Hache [aʃ], s.f. Axe. Tite hache, hatchet.

Haler [hale, ale], v.t. To haul (boat, etc): I les halont en haut sus l'cap; to pull earth over: La pelle d'la ranchausseuse--a hale la terre comme dessus le seillon--le fa du seillon.

Harbe [arb], s.f.? Grass.

Hareng [harā, arā], s.m. Herring.

Harminette [arminet], s.f. Adze.

Harmor [armo:r], s.f. Breaching (of harness).

Harse [ars], s.f. Harrow.

Harser [harse, arse], v.t. To harrow: I harsont la terre; harser d'la terre.

Hauban [oba], s.m. Halyard.

Haut [ho, o], s.m. 1. Top, upper part (of net, etc): °Sus le haut no met des flõtes. 2. Adv. phr. En haut, up. 3. Adj. Upper: Le fait haut d'la maison. 4. Adv. high: Le mourõn, ça pousse pas haut.

Hauteur [hoto:r, oto:r], s.f. Height.

Hāve [ha:v], s.m. Harbour: C'est ienque à Stephenville ou à St. George's qu'y a des hāves.

Havenet [havneɪ, avneɪ], s.m. Scoop-net (for caplin). }

Hélice [alis], s.f.? Propeller..

Hiver [iva:r], s.m. Winter.

Houle [ul], s.m. Wave.

Houo [wɔu], ex. Whoa! Call to horse to stop.

Huile [ɥil], s.f.? Oil. Huile d'morue, cod liver oil.

Humide [ymid], adj. Damp: Terrain humide.

I

Ieuses, ieusses [jɛ:z, jɛ:s], disj. pr. They, them.

Ives [i:v], s.f.? pl. Vives (horse ailment): J'appelons
ça les ives, in choul qui tousse.

J

Jardinage [ʒardina:ʒ], s.m. usu. pl. Vegetables: Du bon
terrain, d'la bonne terre pour pousser des jardinages.

Jarme [ʒarm], s.m. Shoot, growing from eye of potato.

Jaunisse [ʒon:s], s.f. Jaundice (horse ailment).

Jeter [ʒ(ə)te], v.t. To throw.

Jin [ʒɛ], s.m. June.

Joint [ʒwɛ], s.m. Joint (e.g. in furniture).

Jouc [ʒvɛ], s.m. Yoke: Les joucs, i les usient sus' les
boeufs pour haler.

Jour [ʒu:r], s.m. 1. Day. 2. Adv. phr. De bon jour, early.

Journée [ʒɔrne], s.f. Day: Pis i les quittiont là pt-ête
por eune journée.

Joue [ʒu], s.f. Cheek; mouldboard (of plough).

Juillet [ʒɥijɛt, ʒujɛt], s.m. July.

L

Labourabe [labura:b], adj. Arable; D'la terre labourabe.

Labourer [labure], v.t. To plough.

Lambic [lɛbik], s.m. Steam box (for steaming planks and
gunwales.)

Lambris [lɑbrɪ], s.m. Inside wall (of house).

Lame [lam], s.f. 1. Blade (of screw-driver, scythe etc).

2. Breaker (wave).

Large [larɜ], s.m. Sea; au large, at sea. And adj., wide.

Largeur [larʒœ:r], s.f. Width.

Latte [lat], s.m. Lath (of lobster pot or handbarrow): In

boyârd est carré avec des lattes sus l'fond.

Latter [late], v.t. To lath: Tu lattes ton patte.

Laver [lave], v.t. To wash (floor, fish, etc): J'lavons

la place. Artirer les tripes de d'dans pour l'laver.

Lavioriau [lavorijo], s.m. Colostrum, first milk after a

cow has calved.

Legouine [legwin], s.f. Handsaw.

Lesse [les], s.m. Ballast (of boat, lobster pot): Du lesse
de potte.

Lette [let], s.m. Milk. Fièvre du lette, milk fever (of
cows).

Levée [lave], s.f. (Of sea) Swell: Avec les autes vents
a pas mal eune belle levée.

Lever [lave], v.t. To lift, raise. V. refl. To get up.

Level [lével], s.m. (Carpenter's) level.

Liège [lje:ʒ], s.m. Cork: I usont du liège asteure pour
flotter leus rets.

Ligne [lin], s.f. 1. Line. Ligne à pêche, fishing line;
pêcher à la ligne à main, de main, to handline. 2.

Boundary line: Mais des endroits loû-c-qu'i usiont
pas d'bouchure, i mettent eune rigole pour la ligne.

3. Ligne d'aplomb, plumbline. 4. (Measure) A tenth of an inch: In bout de cinq lignes, ou in demi-pouce.

Lime [lim], s.f. File (tool): Lime à trois écarts, three-sided file; lime ronde or tcheue d'rat, rattail file.

Lisse [lis], s.f. Young tree or sapling, branch: Pis y a trois lisses qui va sus ces bârres-là (killick construction).

Live [liv], s.f. Pound (weight): Des anques de pt-éte cent lives.

M:

Machecoui [majkwɪ], s.m. Bark. The curly soft part of birch bark, formerly used for house insulation.

Mâchouère [majwɛ:r], s.f. 1. Jaw (of cod, etc): Apra ça tu coupes les mâchouères à chaque bord d'la tête. 2. Claw (of hammer): In marteau à mâchouères.

Magasin [magazɛ], s.m. 1. Shed. Magasin à morue sec, c'est pour chasser la morue (drying shed). 2. Magasin à travailler, d'travail, workshop.

Mai [mɛi], s.m. May: La pêche commence dans l'premier d'mai.

Maille [maj], s.f. Mesh (of net).

Mailler (se) [majɛ], v.refl. To be enmeshed: Le poisson s'maille dans la rêts.

Maillet [majɛi], s.m. Mallet. Maillet en bois, for caulking.

Main [mɛ], s.f. Hand. A main, by hand: Eune mécanique pour semer à main.

Maison [mezɔ], s.f. House. Maison pointue, peaked house.

Maltraiter [maltrate], v.t. To mistreat: Maltraiter in choual.

Manche [mã:f], s.m. Handle (of hammer, scythe etc.) nib (as handgrip on scythe): Le manche de faux est ~~croche~~ et y a deux ptits manches dsus.

Manivelle [manivel], s.f. 1. Crank (of cream separator).
2. Foot pedal (of lathe): Pis t'as-eune manivelle qu'tu travailles avec ton pied.

Maquerœau [makrø], s.m. Mackerel.

Marche [mar], s.f. Step or rung (of slip, etc.)

Marchette [marfet], s.f. Foot pedal (for turning lathe).

Marée [mare], s.f. Tide.

Marisier [marizje], s.m. Witch hazel, a hard wood often used, with birch, for making caulking irons, furniture, etc.

Marteau [marto], s.m. Hammer. In marteau à choual, shoeing hammer; marteau à cornes, à pattes, à machouères, claw hammer.

Massacrer [masakre], v.t. To spoil, ruin: Depis c'tremblement d'terre qu'on a ieu là, ç'a toute massacré ça.

Masse (en) [amas], adv. phr. In abundance, lots of: Y avait des boudeaux en masse.

Mastic [mastik], s.m. Putty.

Mât [ma], s.m. Mast. Trou du mât, mast-step.

Matin [mat], s.m. Morning. Adv. phr. A matin, in the morning, this morning.

Mecanique [mekanik], s.f. Machine. Adj., mechanical.

Mèche [mɛʃ], s.f. 1. Spindle (of capstan). 2. Drill bit.

Mêler [mɛle], v.t. To mix (concrete).

Membre [mɑ:b], s.f. Rib (of boat).

Mesurer [mɛzyre], v.t. To measure.

Mette [mɛt], v.t. To put.

Meule [mœl], s.f. Grindstone.

Monter [mɔ̃te], v.i. To get up, climb up: Monter sus l'vignot.

(Of the sea) to heave, rise: En novembre, en decembre, la mer monte pas mal.

Morceau [mɔʁso], s.m. 1. Piece: In morceau d'tchuir.

2. Piece of ground, field.

Morde [mɔrd], v.t. To bite: Et la morue mord sus la faux.

Morpelé [mɔrpɛle], s.m. Piece of dried up wood, often used for making mooring buoys.

Mors [mɔʁ], s.m. Bit (of harness).

Mortaise [mɔʁtɛ:z], s.f. Mortise.

Mortaïser [mɔʁtɛ:ze], v.t. To mortise.

Morue [mɔry, mury], s.f. Cod, codfish.

Mouillage [muja:i], s.m. Mooring line.

Mouiller [muje], v.t. To moor, anchor: Mais in trappe à morue, il est mouillé au large. V.i. To rain.

Moulè [mvl], s.m. Mould or form for knitting eune tête de potte.

Moulin [mulɛ], s.m. Mill. Moulin à bois, sawmill; moulin à planches, lumbermill.

Moulure [muly:r], s.f. Moulding. Bouête à moulure, mitre-box.

Mouque [mʊk], s.f. Mussel.

Mouron [murɔ̃], s.m. (Crawling) weeds.

Mouton [mutɔ̃], s.m. Sheep.

Mouvée [muvej], s.f. School (of fish): Bonne mouvée d'poisson.

Muleron [mylɾɔ̃, mlrɔ̃], s.m. A temporary heap or stack of hay.

Mur [my:r], s.m. Wall (of house).

N

Nager [naze], v.t. & v.i. To row: Nager l'dôri. J'avons nagé neuf milles du Cap.

Neillasse [nejas], s.m. Young bull, young cattle.

Neillère [nejɛ:r], s.f. Cow which has not calved for a year.

Netteyer [netɛje], v.t. To clean.

Neyer (s'). [snɛje], v.pr. To drown.

Noeud [nø], s.m. Knot (in wood).

Nouère [nwa:r], adj. Black. Le prusse nouère, black spruce.

Nôve [no:v], s.f. Backbone (of cod). 2. Sound, or air-bladder of codfish, attached to backbone.

O

Oter [ôte], v.t. To unload: Pour ôter nos morues.

Outil [uti], s.m. Tool.

Ouvart, -e [uva:r, uvert], adj. Open: In tatchet pour l'tchinde ouvart.

P

Panais [panɛj], s.m. Parsnip.

Panneau [pano], s.m. Panel (of wall).

Papier [papje], s.m. Paper. Papier sablé, sandpaper; papier

emeri, emeri paper; papier coaltaré, tarred sheeting paper.

Paquer [pake], v.t. To pack.

Paqueter [pakte], v.t. To pack (lobster, etc.)

Parc [park], s.m. Pound or enclosure for fish in a shed.

2. Compartment on boat for storing gear. 3. Enclosed pasture.

Parcage [parka:ʒ], s.m. Enclosed pasture.

Parcer [parse], v.t. To bore: Eune vrille, c'est pour parcer des trous dans du bois ou du tchuir.

Parceuse [parsø:z], s.f. Drill (not common).

Parche [parʃ], s.f. Pole.

Paré [pare], p.p. Ready: Eune fois que ton vignot et broussé, il est paré pour la morue.

Pareil comme [parɛʃ kɔm], adv. Like. Pareil comme les saills en bas.

Parlache [parlaʃ], s.m. Baking soda. Often used as a remedy for jaundice of horses.

Parsonne [parsɔn], s.f. Person.

Passe-partout [paspartu], s.m. Keyhole saw.

Pâsser [pase], v.t. To make, bore (a hole): Tu pâssais in trou d'dans.

Patate [patat], s.f. Potato. Patates primes, early potatoes; eil d'patate, eye of potato; jarme de patate, shoot.

Patte [pat], s.f. Curved arm of killick, syn. corne.

Paturage [patyra:ʒ], s.m. Open pasture.

Pavure [pavy:r], s.f. Deckin', floor of stable.

Pêche [pe:ʃ], s.f. Fishing, fishery. La pêche à la morue, the cod fishery.

Pêcher [pe:ʃe], v.t. To fish.

Pêcheur [pe:ʃœ:r], s.m. Fisherman.

Pelle [pe:l], s.f. Shovel.

Penne [pen], s.m. Pen, inside room of lobster pot.

Penture [pɑty:r], s.f. Hinge (metal, of door; twine of lobster pot). In jeu d'pentures, a set of hinges.

Perde [pɑrd], v.i. To lose. Quand qu'la mer perd, le capelan resse toute à sec: When the sea ebbs, the caplin stay on shore.

Peser [peze], v.i. (Of codfish), to weigh down a hook: La morue monte sus l'croc, a pèse, pis on hale la morue en haut.

Ptit, -e [(p)ti, (p)tɪt], adj. Small.

Pic à pioche [pikapjɔʃ], s.m. Pickaxe.

Picasse [pikas, pigas], s.f. Killick, wooden, stone-weighted anchor.

Picoté [pikote], adj. Spotted (of cow).

Pied [pje], s.m. 1. Foot (of person). 2. Foot (of thing):

Tu mets le pied d'ta mèche d'dans. 3. Foot (of hill):

Nous vivons au pied d'eune butte. 4. Foot (unit of length). 5. Piéd-d'aroi, folding rule.

Pierre [pje:r], s.f. (Sharpening) stone. Eune pierre à faux, scythe-stone. Pierre douce, oil-stone. Pierre émeril, emery-stone.

Pile [pil], s.f. Pile. Eune pile de roches.

Piler [pile], v.t. To pile (up) (cod, etc.)

Piloter [pilote], v.t. To pile up (cod, hay): Tu pilotes la morue au magasin; j'pilote l'foin. V.i. To pile up: la glace a piloté sus la côte.

Pin [pɛ], s.m. Pine (tree).

Pinçes [pɛ:s], s.f.pl. Pliers.

Pioche [pjɔʃ], s.f. 1. Hoe (as on a horse-drawn weeder):

Y a eune pioche de d'arrière qui passe entar les seillons.

In pic à pioche, pickaxe. 2. Horse-drawn potato harvester. See also s.v. Renhausseuse.

Pipe [paip], s.f. Metal pipe.

Piquant [pikɑ̃], s.m. Thistle, Tistle.

Piquer [pikɛ], v.t. To gut (codfish).

Pire [pi:r], adj. 1. Worst: Ici les pires vents c'est les vents d'sud [sy] ou su'-est [syɛ:t]. 2. Bad: La terre est pas trop pire ici.

Place [plas], s.f. Floor (of house, barn, boat). Première place, fausse place, first, sub-floor.

Plaine [plɑ̃], s.f. Marshland: Au pied de la butte, c'est 'ne plaine.

Planche [plɑ:ʃ], s.f. Board, lumber. Moulin à planches, lumbermill. La planche rough, rough board.

Plancher [plɑʃɛ], s.m. Floor (of house, barn). Less common than place.

Plancher [plɑʃɛ], v.t. To plank over.

Planchette [plɑʃɛt], s.f. Hayboard.

Plange [plã:ʒ], adj. (Of ground, sea) smooth.

Planger [plãʒe], v.t. To make (land) smooth, even: pour planger d'la terre.

Planter [plãte], v.t. To plant.

Plat, -t [plat, plat], adj. 1. Flat: Les fonds des doris sont plats. 2. Shallow: L'eau est plate.

Platin [platẽ], s.m. Small, flat piece of land: In petit platin d'terre.

Pleyer [plɛʒe], v.t. To bend.

Pleyant [plɛʒã], adj. Folding (of rule).

P lomb [plɔ̃], s.m. Lead sinker.

Plywood [plaiwud], s.m. Plywood.

Poids [pwa], s.m. Weight (e.g. for a trap).

~~Poinçon~~ [pwãsɔ̃], s.m. Awl.

Pointe [pwɛ:t], s.f. Point (of nail); (geographical) point.

Pointer [pwɛte], v.i. To head: J'pointons pour la Coupée.

V.pr. To head out: J'prenons l'dori à l'aviron, pis je nous pointons.

Poisson [pwasɔ̃], s.m. Fish.

Pompon [pɔ̃pɔ̃], s.m. Ornamental tassel (on bridle).

Pont [pɔ̃], s.m. Deck (of boat); floor (of barn).

Porte [pɔ̃rt], s.f. 1. Door (of house). 2. Door (of lobster pot. Bouête de porte, door frame, box; seillée d'porte, doorstep; arrêt d'porte, doorstop; pomme de porte, door knob.

Porte-tcheue [pɔ̃rtatʃe], s.f. Crupper (of harness).

Potte à homard [pɔt a huma:r], s.m. Lobster pot.

Poteau [poto], s.m. 1. Post. 2. Poteau haut et bas, stud or upright.

Pouce [pus], s.m. 1. Thumb. 2. Inch.

Pousser [puse], v.t. To grow: Pour pousser des jardinages.

V.i. To grow: Les cornes y avaient pas poussé.

Pré [pre], s.m. Meadow.

Prende [prā:d], v.t. To take, to catch (fish).

Presse [pres], s.f. Presse à foin, a baler.

Printemps [prita], s.m. Spring.

Prusse [prys], s.m. Spruce. Prusse noire, black spruce.

Pumpkin [pam(p)kin], s.m.? Pumpkin.

Putty [pati], s.m. Putty. See also s.v. Mastic.

Q

Quart [ka:r], s.m. Small barrel or keg.

Quitter [kite], v.t. To leave.

R

Râpe [ra:b], s.f. Rasp.

Râblure [rably:r], s.f. Groove (in wood).

Rabot [rafo], s.m. (Carpenter's) plane. Grand rabot, jack-plane. Tit rabot, blockplane. Rabot à moulures, rabbet plane.

Raboter [rabote], v.t. To plane. Raboter à travers du grain, to plane across the grain; à rebours du grain, de rebours du grain, against the grain; avec le grain, with the grain.

Racmoder [rakmode], v.t. To mend (nets etc.)

- Raccourtchir [rakurtʃir], v.i. To shrink.
- Racine [rasin], s.f. Root (of tree).
- Râclage [rakla:ʒ], s.m. Gleanings of hay after main raking.
- Râcler [rakle], v.t. To rake (hay).
- Râcleuse [raklɔ:z], s.f. (Horse-drawn) raker.
- Raide [red], adj. Taut (of twine, etc.)
- Rail [rel], s.m. Rail on which truck of grande forche à foin runs.
- Ramasse-puie [ramaspɥi], s.m. Gutter (of roof).
- Ramasser [ramase], v.t. To gather, pick up (cod).
- Râteau [rdto], s.m. Rake. In râteau à choual (horse-drawn) raker.
- Règue [reg], s.f. Flexible batten used for marking lines in boat building.
- Renchausser [rɛʃose], v.t. To earth up, hill (potatoes).
- Renhausseuse [rɛʃosɔ:z], s.f. Horse-drawn machine for earthing up potatoes, hilling plough.
- Rets [reʃ], s.f. Net. Rets à morue, cod net.
- Riban [ribɑ̃], s.m. Strip: Pis j'coupons l'encornet par ribans comme deux pouces de large.
- Rigole [rigol], s.f. 1. Groove (in wood, floats, etc.).
2. Ditch. 3. Furrow, drill: Y a des rigoles entor les deux seillons.
- Ring [rin], s.m. Metal ring around head of capstan spindle.
- Ringer [rɛʒe], v.t. To chew (the cud).
- Rippe [rip], s.f. Wood shaving.

Roche [rɔʃ], s.f. Rock, stone.

rocheux [rɔʃø], adj. Rocky, stony.

Rond, -e [rɔ̃, rɔ̃d], adj. Round. S.m. (ing): In rond de tchuir.

Rondi [rɔ̃di], p.p. Rounded.

Roue [ru], s.f. Wheel.

Rough [raf], adj. (Of ground, sea-bottom, weather), rough.

Rouleau [rulo], s.m. Hung or crossbar (of alipway etc.)

Rouler [rule], v.t. & v.i. To roll: Je la roule sur nos jambes. Le capelan i roulont à la côte.

Roulette [rulat], s.f. Chair rocker.

Roulouère [rulwɛ:r], s.f. Chair rocker.

Rousine [ruzin, rozin], s.f. Rosin, resin.

Rouvrer [ruvrɛ], v.t. To open.

Rousseau [ruso, riso], s.m. Brook. As in the place-name

Rousseau Rouge, Red Brook.

S

Sâbe [sa:b], s.m. Sand.

Sâbleur [sablɛr], s.m. Sander. Sâbleur électrique, electric sander.

Salange [salã:ʒ], s.m. 1. Salt spray (blown on to sheds, etc.) drying white. 2. Discarded pickle water.

Saler [sale], v.t. To salt.

Salerie [salri], s.f. Salt store, for salting cod.

Salir (se) [salir], v.i. (Of net, etc.) To get dirty.

Sallebarde [salbard], s.f. Dipnet for catching caplin, etc.

Santchier [sâtʃɛ], s.m. Sawhorse.

Sapin [səpɛ̃], s.m. Fir.

Sarber [sarbe], v.t. To weed.

Sarbeuse [sarbɔ̃z], s.f. Weeder (usually horse-drawn).

Saumon [somɔ̃], s.m. Salmon.

Saumure [somy:r], s.f. Pickle.

Sauter [sote], v.i. To jump. Faire sauter, to break off:

I fait sauter la tête d'la morue.

Sauver [sove], v.t. To safeguard, to secure; to preserve:

Tu mets ta truite dans la saltebarde pour la sauver.

Le capelan, c'est 'n poisson qu'est difficile à sauver.

Scallop [skəlop], s.m. Scallop: On a toujours usé le nom de 'scallops.'

Scie [si], s.f. Saw. Scie à main, handsaw; scie à travers, crosscut saw; scie à arfiler, rip saw; scie à dos, back-saw or mitre saw; scie à torner, coping saw; scie ronde, circular saw; scie à fer, hacksaw; scie de long, pit-saw; scie de travers, lumberman's crosscut.

Scier [sie], v.t. To saw.

Screen [skri:n], s.m. Flyscreen (of door or window).

Seillée [sɛje], s.f. 1. Seillée d'porte, doorstep; d'châssis, window sill.

Seillon [sɛjɔ̃], s.m. Drill (including ridge and furrow): la rigole du seillon, le fait du seillon.

Selle [sɛl], s.f. Saddle. Dos d'la selle, cantle, hind saddle bow.

Semailles (le temps des) [lə tã de smaj], sowing time.

Semeuse [s(ə)mɔːz], s.f. Seeder, drill.

Septembe [sɛptɑːb], s.m. September.

Serre [sɛːr], s.f. Horizontal riser (to which thwarts are fastened in boat construction).

Serre-joints [sɛrʒwɛ], s.m.pl. Wood clamps (less common than Chiens).

Serre-mèches [sɛrmɛʃ], s.m. Drill chuck.

Set [sɛt], s.m. Set. In set à clous, nail set.

Sève [sɛv], s.f. Sap: Le bois ta en sève.

Sevrer [sɛvrɛ], v.t. To wean (of a calf, etc.).

Shaft [ʃæːf], s.m. Shaft (of propeller). Compare Manouère [manwɛːr], s.f. Shaft (of cart).

Sideboard [sɑɪdbɔːd], s.m.? Sideboard (furniture).

Siffler [sɪflɛ], v.i. To whistle.

Sill [sɪl], s.m.? 1. Sill, beam (of capstan). 2. Les grandes sills, main beams (of house). 3. Les ptites sills, wooden bottom pieces of lobster pot.

Sirrure [sɪrɪːr], s.f. Lock.

Skivver [skɪvɛr], s.m. Skivver, thin strip of wood or five inch galvanized nail on which the bait is skewered in a lobster pot.

Slip [slɪp], s.m. Slipway.

Soda [sɔdɔ], s.m.? Baking soda, used as a remedy for jaundice in horses.

Sole [sɔl], s.f. Bottom (of boat).

Son [sɔ̃], s.m. Son d'acile, sawdust.

Soqué, -e [soke], adj. Taut.

Sottie [sɔtɪ], s.f. Hoof.

Souère [swɛ:r], s.m. Evening.. A souère, in the evening,
this evening.

Soueyon [swɛ:ɔ̃], s.m. Upright member (of killick): Les
soueyons ou les montants c'est du bois.

Soude [sud], v.t. To weld.

Souffe [suf], s.m. Wind, breath. Souère le souffe cassé,
to be short-winded (of horse).

Sous-gorge [sugɔ:r], s.m. Throatlash (of harness).

Spar [spa:r], s.m. A long slender tree stem, used for example
in making a slip.

Steamer [stime], v.t. To steam (e.g. planks).

Stuffing box [stafɛn baks], s.m. Stuffing-box (of propeller
shaft).

T

Table [ta:b], s.f. Table.

Tailler [taje], v.t. To cut, shape (wood).

Talbot [talbo], s.m. "Kicker" or fetter placed around the
legs of sheep or cows to prevent them from kicking.

Taletchière [talɛtʃɛ:r], s.f. Thole-pin plate.

Talet [tale], s.m. Thole pin (to hold oars in place).

Tangon [tãgɔ̃], s.m. Rope attaching killick to mooring buoy.

Tanner [tane], v.t. To tan, dye (nets).

Taper [tape], v.t. To touch, strike: Eune fois qu'el plomb
tape le fond...

Tapis [tapi], s.m. Mat. Tapis croché, hooked mat; tapis
tressé, braided mat.

Tapon [tapɔ̃], s.m. Bolt (fastening pin).

Tarière [tarjɛ:r], s.f. Auger.

Tatchet [tatʃɛi], s.m. Button, small cleat on a pivot for barring a gate or door.

Taure [to:r], s.f. Female calf. Young cow which has not yet calved.

Taureau [to:ro], s.m. Bull.

Tchaute [tʃo:t], s.f. Fish stew.

Tcheue [tʃɛ], s.f. 1. Tail (of animal, fish etc.) 2. Metal attachment on an iron ring.

Tchieneur [tʃɛnɛ:r], s.m. Ploughman.

Tchinde [tʃɛ:d], v.t. To hold, keep.

Tchille [tʃi], s.f. Keel.

Tchinze [tʃɛ:z], adj. & s.m. Fifteen.

Tchuir [tʃɥir], s.m. Leather.

Tchuisine [tʃɥizɔn], s.f. Kitchen.

Teinde [tɛ:d], v.t. To dye.

Teinture [tɛty:r], s.f. Dye.

Tende [tã:d], v.t. To set (trap, net).

Terrain [tɛrɛ], s.m. Ground.

Terre [tɛ:r], s.f. Ground, piece of land, the land (opposed to the sea, earth), soil. Mette à terre, to put ashore, to beach.

Tête [tɛt, tɛt], s.f. 1. Head (of person). 2. Head (of spindle, nail etc.). 3. Head (of animal, fish). 4. Knitted passage leading from pen of lobster pot to mouth.

Tetine [tɛtin], s.f. Teat (of udder).

Têtu [tety], adj. Stubborn.

Tirer [tire], v.t. To take out; to milk: tirer les vaches.

Toilette [twalɛt], s.f. Toilet (outdoor).

Tomber [tɔ̃be], v.i. To fall.

Torde [tɔ̃rd], v.t. To twist.

Torlutte [tɔ̃rlyt], s.f. Squid jigger.

Torne-à-gauche [tɔ̃nago:f], s.m. Wrench.

Tornavisse [tɔ̃navis], s.m. Screwdriver. Tornavisse à ratchet, ratchet screwdriver.

Touèlè [twæl], s.f. 1. Cloth: Touèlè à voèlè, sailcloth.

2. Touèlè cirée, canvas (floor covering).

Toupe [tup], s.m. or s.f. Oakum.

Tour [tu:r], s.m. Lathe.

Tracteur [traktœ:r], s.m. Tractor.

Train [trɛ], s.m. Le train d'la mer, the sound of waves breaking on the beach: Le train d'la mer, on entend ça pt-ête deux ou trois milles.

Traine [tran], s.f. Horse-drawn sled used for hauling logs in winter.

Trait [trɛj], s.m. usu. pl. Trace (of harness).

Trancher [trãʃe], v.t. To split (cod): Trancher, c'est artirer les noyes de d'dans.

Trappe [trap], s.m. Trap. Trappe à morue, cod trap.

Traverse [travars], s.f. Ceiling joist.

Trèfe [trɛf], s.m. Clover.

Trempe [trã:p], adj. Wet. S.f. Temper (of tool).

Trempure [trãpy:r], s.f. Temper (of tool).

Tripâilles [tripaj], s.f.pl. Guts (of codfish). See also
s.v. Tripe.

Travailler [travaje], v.t. 1. To work. 2. To strain (of
boat): Quand qu'on bateau travaillé la rosine va
câsser.

Tripe [trip], s.f. 1. Guts (of codfish). Also used in
pl. but used more of horned animals.

Triquet [trikɛj], s.m. Sculling oar.

Trou [tru], s.m. Hole.

Troupeau [trupɔ], s.m. Herd: In troupeau-d'vaches.

U

Ouvrage [uvra:ʒ], s.m. Work: Asteure m'en vas à l'ouvrage.

Y

Vache [va], s.f. Cow.

Vâsioux [vazju], adj. Muddy.

Veau [vo], s.m. Male calf.

Vende [vã:d], v.t. To sell.

Vent [vã], s.m. Wind. Vent de nord, north wind; de nordet,
northeast wind; de noroît, northwest wind; de sud [sy],
south wind; de suroît, southwest; de suret, southeast
wind; de oues', west wind; d'es', east wind,

Vente [vã:t], s.m. Belly, stomach.

Venter [vãte], v.i. (Of wind) to blow.

Ventrêche [vãtrɛʃ], s.f. Membrane (covering entrails of
codfish).

Vider [vide], v.t. To pour.

Vignot, vigneau [viŋjo], s.m. Fishflake.

Vinette [vɪnɛt], s.m. Sorrel (?).

Virebretchin [vɪrbrɛtʃɛ̃], s.m., Bit and brace.

Virer [vɪrɛ], v.t. To turn.

Virole [vɪrɔl], s.f. Washer (of bolt). Virole à bârrer,
lock-washer.

Vouèle [vɥɛl], s.f. Sail.

Vrille [vri], s.f. Gimlet.

ADDENDA

Dourichée [duri e], s.f. Doryload, boatload (of fish).

(Add p. 117)

Fricot [frikɔ], s.m. Fish stew: In fricot, y'en a qui

l'appelont ça. C'est'n aute mot pour. See also Tchaute.

(Add p. 122)

Gabarer [gabare], v.i. (Of codfish): to ? (meaning unsure).

Pis a, gabarait avec in d'ces bras là.

(Add p. 122)

Veiller [vejs], v.t. To watch. On veille la marée.

(Add p. 143)

ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNAL TITLES

CJL	<u>Canadian Journal of Linguistics</u>
MSRC	<u>Mémoires et Comptes rendus de la Société royale du Canada</u>
CF	<u>Canada français</u>
FR	<u>French Review (The)</u>
PMLA	<u>Publications of the Modern Language Association of America</u>
RACL	<u>Revue de L'Association Canadienne de Linguistique</u>
RUL	<u>Revue de l'Université Laval</u>
CELAT- INFORMATION	<u>Circular of Centre d'études sur la langue, les arts et les traditions populaires</u>
BPFC	<u>Bulletin du parler français au Canada</u>

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